The Chicago Daily Tribune.

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GENERAL NOTICES.

CITY COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,

CHICAGO, Jan. 1, 1874.

ATTENTION!

TAX-BUYERS!

A most Profitable Investment is offered in the Tax Certificates held by the city for the sale for city taxes of 1872, which I will sell at special and most favorable rates in amounts of from One Thousand to One Hundred Thousand Dollars. Buyers and holders of these certificates will be entitled at once to the amount of the sale and 25 per cent advance, being for the first six months from date of sale; 50 per cent from 6 to 12 months; 75 per cent from 12 to 18 months; and 100 per cent from 18 to 24 months.

Until further notice, delinquent taxpayers may obtain such of their certificates of the above class as may remain unsold, upon payment of the amount of sale and three per cent premium.

S. S. HAYES,
City Comptroller, Room 3 City Hall.

NOTICE.

BENJ. BRUCE, JR., is no longer authorized to collect, settle, or adjust the accounts of the late firm of BENJ. BRUCE, JR. & CO., as we have bought the entire assets of said firm, and are alone authorized to settle them in liquidation.

W. P. DICKINSON & CO.,
84 Washington-st.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the First Unitarian Society will be held at the Church, cor. of Michigan-av. and Twenty-third-st., Saturday Evening, Jan. 10, at 7 1-2 o'clock.
By order of the Trustees.
C. F. SINCLAIR, Sec'y.

FURNITURE.

NOTICE!

THIS DAY,

THE BALANCE OF THE

BANKRUPT STOCK

OF

FURNITURE!

Will be Sold at Auction,

Sale commencing at 10 a. m.,

AT 213 WABASH-AV.

WILLIS, LONG & CO.,
Auctioneers.

ARTISTIC TAILORING.

10 PER CENT

DISCOUNT

On all Garments Ordered of us During January and February, 1874.

Wedding Outfits a Specialty.

EDWARD ELY & CO.,

IMPORTING TAILORS, Wabash-av., corner of Monroe-st.

ESTABLISHED 1854.

HAVANA CIGARS, &c.

IN HAVANA CIGARS,

Fine Wines,
Liquors, and
Groceries,

I offer the Most Complete Stock at THE LOWEST PRICES, and deliver goods in all parts of the city.

C. TATUM,

No. 146 East Madison-st.

PRINTERS, STATIONERS, &c.

ROGERS, WOSTENHOLM,

AND OTHER MAKES OF

Fine Pocket Cutlery,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO.,

118 & 120 MONROE-ST.

CONSUMERS will find it profitable to get our prices before ordering elsewhere. HINDLE & JENKINS, Wholesale and Retail Stationers, Printers, and Blank Book Manufacturers, 166 Clark-st.

FINANCIAL.

Loans on Real Estate

We can make one or two loans of $10,000 to $25,000 for a term of years on good improved business or residence property in the city. BAIRD & BRADLEY,
90 LaSalle-st.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 22 Wall-st., New York, execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD, allow 4 per cent interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage Business.

FOR SALE.

FURS! GLOVES!

Finest Goods—Lowest Prices.

J. S. BARNES & CO.,

70 MADISON-ST.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

DISSOLUTION.

CHICAGO, Jan. 6, 1874.

The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued by C. G. SINGER, who will pay all liabilities of, and is authorized to collect and receipt for all accounts due the late firm.
C. H. STOUGHTON,
C. G. SINGER.

WANTED.

WANTED.

A partner, either active or special, with $20,000 to $25,000, to extend an established business. This will be found to be an unusual opportunity for a profitable investment. Address H S S, care Carrier No. 4.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Statement of the Operations of the Illinois Grab Law Since 1868.

List of Counties Interested in Its Retention.

The Resolution Condemning the Salary-Grab Passed in the Senate.

Resolution Requesting Congress to Repeal the Bankrupt Law.

Report of the Commission on the Revision of the Laws.

Chicago Town Officers Seek an Extension of Their Terms of Service.

Gov. Woodson's Message to the Missouri Legislature.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE GRAB LAW.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 7.—The Governor called upon the Auditor, a short time ago, for a statement of the operations of the Grab law since 1868. It will be presented to-morrow. An examination of the tables furnishes the following results:

Bonds registered under act of 1869	$13,609,951.58
Bonds paid and canceled	108,900.00
Balance now outstanding	$13,501,051.58

Which is apportioned as follows:

Forty-five counties have bonds amounting to	$5,380,904.00
Two hundred and twelve townships have bonds amounting to	6,603,147.58
Seventeen cities have bonds amounting to	1,049,500.27
Incorporated townships have bonds amounting to	467,500.00
Total	$13,501,051.58
Bonds registered under act of 1865	$1,883,836.14
Bonds paid and canceled	51,082.50
Balance now outstanding	$1,832,783.64

Which is apportioned as follows:

Seven counties have bonds amounting to	$419,767.50
Four cities have bonds amounting to	1,413,006.14

Of the bonds registered under the act of 1869, $588,100 bear 6 per cent interest, $1,578,400 7 per cent, $3,590,504 bear 8 per cent, and $7,744,047.58 10 per cent. Of the bonds registered under act of 1865, $15,112.50 bear 5 per cent interest, $1,767,671.14 bear 6 per cent, and $50,000 bear 8 per cent. The average rate per cent per annum of the total registered debt is 8.596.

CONDEMNATION OF THE SALARY-GRAB.

The House passed a joint resolution last spring condemning the Senators and Representatives in Congress who voted for the salary-grab. This morning the Senate took it up, and Mr. Nicholson amended it by offering what was really a new resolution, condemning the law, requesting its repeal, and advising an amendment to the Constitution prohibiting salary-grabs in future. By condemning the law, all who had any hand in making it, including the President, are supposed to be censured. That is how Senators look at it. The vote was unanimous.

ANOTHER RAILROAD REMEDY.

Senator Voris brought a Railway bill with him from Shelby County, and introduced it in the Senate. The idea is that he will ascertain how much it will cost to haul a car one mile, and then allow so much for handling. For instance, in the case of grain, he allows $2 for the use of a car while loading, $1 for shifting it from the side-track to the main track, $1 for shifting it from the main track to the siding at the place of destination, and $2 for the use of the car while unloading. Having provided for remunerating the road for the use of the car, he then allows so much per mile—in the case of coal, 10 cents a mile—for hauling, no matter what the distance. The execution of the law is placed in the hands of State's Attorneys. Mr. Voris says "it's the biggest Railroad law in *this* country," which permits the thought that there might be a "bigger" one in some other country.

CLERKSHIPS.

Mr. Jones, Chairman of Contingent Expenses, is wrestling with the problem of committee clerkships, and says he will cut down expenses in that direction 30 per cent, which is good for Jones.

A COUSIN.

Mr. J. A. Blair, of Monmouth, Warren County, cousin of Mr. Ferrier, from Chicago, is candidate for the third clerkship of the House, which is vacant. Mr. Ferrier is training him, and will probably run him in.

THE GRAB LAW.

Following is a list of counties interested in retaining the Grab law as it is, and their representation in the Senate and House. It will be seen that there is a large majority in both bodies against repeal, provided all the members counted vote in that way. There are some cases, such as Will, Kane, and LaSalle Counties, where the members are not disposed to sustain the law, though a portion of their constituents derive benefits therefrom. It seems certain, however, that there is at least a majority against repeal in both Houses. The list is as follows:

County.	Senate.	House.	County.	Senate.	House.
Adams	1	3	McDonough	1	1
Bond	0	2	McLean	1	3
Brown	1	0	Menard	0	1
Cass	0	1	Mercer	0	2
Champaign	1	1	Montgomery	0	2
Christian	1	1	Morgan	1	2
Clark	0	1	Moultrie	0	1
Clay	1	0	Ogle	1	2
Coles	1	1	Peoria	1	3
DeWitt	1	1	Perry	1	1
Douglas	0	1	Piatt		1
Edgar	0	1	Pike	1	1
Effingham	0	2	Randolph		1
Fayette	0	2	Rock Island	0	1
Ford	0	2	Sangamon	1	3
Fulton	1	2	Saline	0	0
Gallatin	0	1	Schuyler	0	1
Greene	0	1	Scott	0	1
Hamilton	0	2	Shelby	1	0
Hancock	0	1	Stark	0	1
Henderson	0	2	St. Clair	1	3
Henry	1	2	Tazewell	0	1
Iroquois	1	0	Vermilion	1	1
Jefferson	1	0	Wabash	0	0
Jersey		1	Warren	0	0
Macoupin	1	2	Washington	0	0
Jo Daviess	1	1	Wayne	0	2
Kane	1	3	Whiteside	1	2
Kankakee	0	1	White	0	1
Kendall	0	1	Woodford	1	1
Knox	1	0	Williamson	0	2
LaSalle	1	3	Alexander	0	0
Lee	0	1	Johnson	0	1
Livingston	1	1	Winnebago		2
Logan	1	2	Will		3
Macon	0	2	Pulaski	0	1
Madison	1	3			
Marshall	0	1			
Mason	0	1		34	104

It would require 26 votes in the Senate and 77 in the House to pass the repeal bill. The prospect of getting them is slim.

CHICAGO TOWN OFFICERS.

The Town Collectors, Assessors, etc., elected in West, South, and North Chicago last April, are to send down a bill extending their terms of office until November, and providing that elections for those offices be held hereafter in November, at the time of the regular city and county election. The elections by which the present town officers captured the offices were a farce and an outrage, as the men who distributed the most whisky won the day. The town meetings were mobs paid for their day's work, and there was neither decency nor legality in the proceedings. While it will be pretty hard to extend the terms of office of the present incumbents,—even if it can be done,—it will be better to do that than run the risk of having successors no better, and perhaps worse.

NEW BILLS BY SENATOR KEHOE.

Mr. Kehoe introduced in the Senate a bill to repeal the Grab law, and also one legislating the Board of Equalization out of existence. He provides nothing to take the place of the Board.

THE PRISON TRAGEDY.

Mr. Henry, Chairman of the Senate Penitentiary Committee, intends asking leave of absence for his Committee to go to Joliet and sift that institution, devoting special care to an investigation of the punishment and the cause of death of the convict Williams. Mr. Barkley, of the House Committee, proposes to await instructions from the House, which may or may not come. One committee will do as well, and perhaps better, than two.

COUNTY ORGANIZATION.

The members representing counties not under township organization met this evening to consider what could be done to remedy defects in county organization. Commissioners have been elected pursuant to the Constitution, but their acts have never been legalized. The bill introduced by the revision Commission is unsatisfactory to the members who have heretofore determined the matter into their own hands. A committee of five was authorized to draft a law and report at a future meeting.

THE GRAB-LAW.

Clinton County is represented there by lawyers who have come to test the grab law before the Supreme Court in an agreed case. The amount taken from the county this year to pay debts it never contracted is about $14,000. A decision is expected this term.

ADJOURNMENT.

The resolution to adjourn sine die, introduced by Mr. Shumway, was treated with contempt by the House, and was so hurriedly disposed of that there was not time to call for the yeas and nays and place the members on record. To-morrow a motion will be made to adjourn sine die next Saturday, and members will have to come to the scratch, and express themselves in favor of the salary-grab or against it.

REPRESENTATIVE SYLVESTER.

The Judiciary Committee of the House have decided to report that if Mr. Sylvester, whose seat is contested, removed from his district, the Thirty-second, to the Twenty-ninth, with the intention of residing in the latter, he has vacated his seat as Representative of the former. They will so report to the House, and recommend that the Committee on Elections further investigate the matter.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 7.

SENATE.

The Senate met, pursuant to adjournment, at 9:30 a. m.

BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

After the opening work, Mr. VORIS introduced his Railroad bill for the prevention of extortion and discrimination, which was simply read by title, referred to the Railroad Committee, and ordered printed.

Mr. NICHOLSON introduced a bill relating to the Supervisors of Logan County, which was read a first time and referred.

Mr. KEHOE introduced a bill for the repeal of the Grab law of 1869; also a bill for the repeal of Sec. 25 of the Election act, concerning the filling of vacancies in election.

Mr. SHEPARD introduced a resolution calling for an examination by the Committee on Contingent Expenses into the needs of the Senate for committee clerks. The resolution was adopted under a suspension of the rules.

BILLS ON SECOND READING.

The following bills were read a second time:

Senate Bill 398, for the establishment of an Inebriate Asylum. Recommitted to the Committee on Charitable Institutions.

Senate Bill 217, a fee and salary bill, introduced by Mr. Casey. Laid on the table.

Senate Bill 233, compensating military companies on duty as militia during the Chicago fire. Ordered printed for sectional consideration.

Senate Bill 427, a substitute by the Committee for a bill requiring the future holding of the State Fairs at or near Springfield, and in Sangamon County. Recommitted.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

was granted to Mr. Short, and indefinite leave of absence was granted to Mr. Waite.

AN AMUSING CONTROVERSY

took place upon the floor, between the Senator from Madison and the new member from Adams County, in regard to their seats.

THE SALARY-GRAB.

By unanimous consent, the resolution and the amendment by Mr. Starne, of last winter, condemning the Congressional Salary-Grab law, was taken up.

Mr. NICHOLSON offered an amendment to the amendment, which was unanimously adopted, condemning, in unqualified terms, the salary-grab, and calling upon Congress to repeal the same and take immediate steps for an amendment to the Constitution prohibiting any further increase, and differing from the original resolution in not condemning the President or the members of Congress personally, and in not requesting them to return the excess of salary drawn, and in not naming any amount at which the future salary shall be placed.

Mr. STARNE strongly objected to omitting these essential points, and to making so incomplete and ineffective a resolution.

Mr. WHITING moved the previous question on the resolution, which was ordered.

The question was upon Mr. Starne's amendment of last year, as amended by the amendment of Mr. Nicholson, which was adopted—yeas, 37; nays, none. Absent—Messrs. Brooks, Brown, Canfield, Donahue, Glen, Lee, McGrath, Patterson, Short, Upton, Waite, and Williamson.

The amendment of Mr. Nicholson to Mr. Starne's amendment in effect excepted President Grant from the effect of the resolution.

Mr. STARNE, in explaining his vote, characterized the resolution as it remained and the manner in which it was brought into its present condition as a fraud and a whitewashing of the principal of the responsible parties who perpetrated the injustice of the salary-grab, and voted no.

Mr. ARCHER agreed with Mr. Starne fully, but was tied hand and foot in his action, but voted aye, as it was the best thing which could be obtained.

Mr. CUSEY knew of no right of the Legislature to condemn any persons at Washington, but was in favor of a resolution respectfully and with dignity expressing a demand for an unconditional repeal of the law.

Mr. STARNE said that this demand really condemned the members of Congress who voted for it. He, however, under misapprehension, had voted for an amendment which excepted President Grant from the resolution, and for consistency he changed his vote, voting aye.

Mr. BURKE changed his vote for similar reasons, and voted aye.

The resolution as amended was adopted by the following vote:

Yeas—Archer, Baldwin, Burke, Casey, Castle, Crews, Cummings, Cunningham, Cusey, Dow, Ferrell, Green, Gundlach, Hampton, Henry, Hinchcliffe, Hundley, Jacobs, Kehoe, Kelly, Murphy, Nicholson, Palmer, Reynolds, Sanford, Sheldon, Shepard, Starne, Strong, Steele, Voris, Ware, Warren, Whiting, Wilcox, Yager, Youngblood, Mr. President—38.

Nays—None.

Absent—Brooks, Brown, Canfield, Donahue, Glenn, Lee, McGrath, Patterson, Short, Thompson, Upton, Waite, and Williamson.

A MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE,

being a resolution requesting reports from the Revision Committee from day to day, and that the Legislature consider the same from day to day until finished, was received.

THE SALARY-GRAB RESOLUTION,

as adopted, reads:

Resolved, by the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring herein, That we emphatically condemn the law passed by the Forty-second Congress increasing the pay of members of Congress and other officers of the Government, and instruct our Senators and respectfully request our Representatives in Congress to use their best endeavors to secure the unconditional repeal of said law; and we hereby declare our conviction that the Constitution of the United States should be so amended as to prevent any future Congress from increasing the pay of its own members; and we hereby express our earnest request that immediate measures be instituted by Congress to secure this end.

THE REVISION.

Mr. UPTON and Mr. STEELE introduced, on behalf of the Committee for the Revision of the Statutes, one-half of the bills prepared by that Committee (the other half being introduced in the House), which were read by title and ordered to a first reading.

RAILWAY-POLICE BILL.

Mr. CASEY introduced a railroad-police bill, the principal feature of which is making railroad-employes responsible for damages caused by their carelessness, malfeasance, and incapacity. Ordered to a first reading.

BOUNDARIES.

Mr. HINCHCLIFFE introduced a bill concerning the boundaries of a locality in St. Clair County.

TAX EXEMPTION.

Mr. HENRY submitted a joint resolution looking to the amendment of the Constitution so that persons with less than $1,000 in property should be exempt from taxation. The Senate refused to make it the special order.

THE REVISION.

The rules were suspended, and the bills, as reported from the Joint Committee on Revision, were read at large the first time, as follows: Concerning County Clerks, Clerks of Courts, the Supreme Court, Circuit Courts, the Superior Court of Cook County, time of holding Court in Cook County, County Courts, criminal jurisprudence.

Pending the reading of Senate bill No. 448 the further reading was suspended till Thursday morning.

THE BANKRUPT LAW.

Mr. CREWS presented a resolution requesting Congress to repeal the Bankrupt law, which was laid over.

Mr. PALMER, for the Committee on Judiciary Department, reported Senate bill 435, fixing the times for holding Circuit Courts, which was read a second time and ordered to a third reading.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

Mr. REYNOLDS presented a resolution properly referring the Governor's message to the respective standing committees. Adopted.

TAX EXEMPTION.

Mr. HENRY presented a joint resolution providing for an election to amend Sec. 6, Art. 9 of the State Constitution, adding thereto as follows: Provided, That the General Assembly may exempt from all taxation property not to exceed $1,000 in value to every person who resides with and is the head of a family in this State, and whose entire property does not exceed, at the time of the assessment, the sum of $1,000.

The Senate refused to make the same a special order, and it laid over.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

OPENING PROCEEDINGS.

The Rev. Mr. PAYNTER invoked Divine blessings on the House this morning, and the journal was read for once without being interrupted by a motion to dispense with that really necessary formality.

SWORN IN.

Mr. John Pyatt was made an honorable member by being sworn in from the Forty-eighth District. He was elected a year ago, but this was his first appearance.

REVISION REPORT.

Mr. ROUNTREE submitted the report of the Revision Committee, and the bill on Abatement was read a first time.

Mr. ARMSTRONG, of LaSalle, offered a resolution providing that the bills be divided between the House and Senate, and their discussion be continued from day to day until the bills are disposed of. Mr. Armstrong gave some reminiscences of the work of revision in 1845, when it took them fifty days to get through the work. It was stated, on the part of the Committee, that the bills were equally divided between the House and Senate.

Mr. MOORE, of Adams, was not ready to dive into the revision until he had time to read the bills.

Mr. BRADWELL agreed with Mr. Armstrong, and advised them to go home if they did not mean business.

The resolution was then adopted.

The chapter on the adoption of children was then perused for a first time, and ordered to a second reading.

The same disposition was made of the chapters on amendments and jeofails and on apprentices. Attachments of boats and vessels and Attorneys-General and State's Attorneys were referred to the Judiciary.

The chapters on attorneys and counselors, canal companies, and Commissioners of Public Charities were ordered to a second reading. The chapters on the Eye and Ear Infirmary and the Blind Asylum were referred to the Committee on Public Charities; but, for some unaccountable reason, the House referred the chapter on the Deaf and Dumb Asylum to the same Committee, and it was ordered to a second reading.

Adjourned to 2:30 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

THE SALARY-GRAB.

In the afternoon the rules were unanimously suspended, and the resolution passed by the Senate relative to the Salary-grab law was taken up.

Mr. BRADWELL moved the previous question on the motion to concur, and it was ordered, by 69 to 37.

This cut off all amendment, and the yeas and nays were called on the motion to concur, resulting: Yeas, 112; nays, 2.

Hopkins and Washburn, of Chicago, becoming conspicuous by voting in the negative, were laughed at.

Mr. HOPKINS explained that he voted against the resolution. He did not believe there was any necessity for an amendment to the Constitution.

THE REVISION.

Consideration of the revision was resumed.

The chapter treating of Insane Asylums was referred to the Committee on State Institutions, and that relative to the Industrial University ordered to a second reading, a motion to refer to the Education Committee having failed.

The chapter on Feeble-Minded Children was ordered to a second reading, and the chapters on Normal Universities, the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, commitment of lunatics, common law, construction of statutes, costs, and counties were ordered to a second reading.

Adjourned.

WISCONSIN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 7.—There is a rumor on the street to-day that the Liberals have opened negotiations with the Radicals for the purpose of securing a committee of the two parties of the Lower House of the Legislature to effect the election of F. H. West, of this city, as Speaker. The Republicans are to have the chief clerkship, and it is probable that the organization of the Committees will play a part in the negotiations. West was expected to be the candidate for the Speakership in the reform caucus, but it was apparent that be would be defeated by Gabriel Bouck, of Oshkosh.

MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 7.—The adjourned session of the Missouri Legislature met at Jefferson City at noon to-day. After a brief session, during which no important business was done, both Houses adjourned.

Gov. Woodson's message, in addition to what was telegraphed last night, advocates a Territorial Government for the Indian Territory, and urges our Senators and Representatives in Congress to support the bill for that purpose; asks the Legislature to protest against the outrages committed on the people of Louisiana, if not at the instance, at least by the consent, of the President of the United States; advocates the immediate improvement of the Mississippi River and its great tributaries, and the construction of the Great Western and James River Canals as a means of cheap transportation to the seaboard, and urges the Legislature to memorialize Congress to pass a bill to accomplish this object. The remainder of the message is devoted to State affairs.

CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 7.—In the State Senate to-day, Mr. Roach introduced a concurrent resolution requesting Congress to amend the treaty with China so as to prevent further Chinese immigration. A similar resolution was offered in the Assembly.

MILWAUKEE.

The Federal Courts—Lucas Poisoning Case—Proceedings of the Board of Supervisors.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 7.—To temporarily fill the place of Judge Miller, resigned, in the United States Court here, now in session, Judge Hopkins, well known in Chicago as the occasional coadjutor of Judges Blodgett and Drummond, is now acting as Associate Judge. Judge Drummond was here for a few days, but was recalled to Illinois by sickness in his family. Not a single bankruptcy petition has been filed in the Milwaukee District Court since last September, and in the Circuit Court of Milwaukee County the last case commenced was that of Jay Cooke & Co. against the Milwaukee Construction Company, which, by the way, the Milwaukee papers first heard of from the columns of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

This afternoon the jury in the Mrs. Bridget Lucas poisoning case again met, this time to hear the chemical evidence as to the contents of the stomach. After a patient sitting, they returned a verdict of death from apoplexy, caused by overloading the stomach with indigestible food. The jury was shown a vial containing part of the contents of the deceased's stomach, among which were pieces of the rind of pork two inches square. Other food in equally immoderate proportions was found.

At a meeting of the Board of Supervisors of Milwaukee County to-day, the report of the Special Committee on Legislation was amended and finally passed in the following shape: *First*, that the law be so changed that persons serving as jurors in the several courts of this county may receive the same fees as now provided by law to be paid jurors in other counties of this State, and that the jury lists for the several courts of this county may be increased at least 50 per cent, and that the law in relation to jurors for this county may be made to conform to the general law as nearly as practicable, and that the jurors should not be obliged to serve more than one week in each year, and the talesmen for not more than one trial. Second, that the law providing for the election of a Superintendent of the Poor of the county be repealed, such repealing act to take effect on the first Monday of January, 1874. Third, that the compensation of the Clerk of the Circuit and County Courts of this county be limited to a salary of $5,000 and the per diem allowance now provided by law and the fees now allowed for copies of records or papers, commissions to transcripts, and exemplifications of judgements and records. Fourth, that the salary of the Municipal Clerk of this county be fixed at $2,400, the same to be in full of all services required of him to be done as Clerk of said Court. Fifth, also appropriate legislation for the purpose of making available the balance left of the Court-House fund by transferring it to the general county fund.

The County Treasurer reported for the year the receipt of $506,327.70, and the disbursement of $485,238.28, leaving a balance on hand up to the close of the year of $21,088.42.

RAILROAD NEWS.

Facts Developed Respecting the Springfield & Illinois Southeastern.

Alleged Heavy Steal in the Decatur, Sullivan & Mattoon Enterprise.

Other Railroad Items.

The Springfield & Illinois Southeastern—Decatur, Sullivan & Mattoon—Paris & Decatur.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 7.—The motion to appoint a Receiver for the Springfield & Illinois Southeastern Railroad was made to-day, and Judge Treat took the case under advisement. The facts developed in the case are that John Bloodgood & Co., who apply for the appointment of a Receiver, are the owners of $2,700,000 of the mortgage bonds, leaving $700,000 of the bonded debt in the hands of other parties. It seems that Mr. Dunn, of the firm of H. B. Claflin & Co., of New York, is the owner of $44,000, upon which he had heretofore sued the Company, and obtained a judgment for accrued coupon interest, amounting to $1,500. He was proceeding to collect his judgment by execution, and to prevent one bondholder getting the advantage of another, as would be the case should he succeed in collecting his judgment. Bloodgood & Co. file this bill to get a Receiver appointed, with instructions to pay, first, the pay-roll of the Company; second, supply bills; and, third, to apply the excess, if any, to the payment of the interest on the bonds pro rata. The only persons who object, at all to the appointment of a Receiver are the attorneys of Dunn. The Railroad Company does not resist it. The arrears of the Company upon its floating debt, consisting of operating expenses, supplies, and repairs, are $280,000.

The next in order is the Decatur, Sullivan & Mattoon Railroad. This road was chartered to be built from Mattoon to Decatur, 40 miles, and mortgaged for $19,000 per mile to the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company of New York. All the bonds secured by the mortgage were issued, but only 29 miles of the road built—from Mattoon to Dolton. The Company was afterwards consolidated with the Chicago & Illinois Southern Railway Company, and another lot of mortgage bonds issued, but no more work was done on the road. The Paris & Decatur Railroad ran within three miles of Dolton, and built a branch from their road to connect the Decatur, Sullivan & Mattoon Railroad with it, and leased the latter road from the Chicago & Illinois Southern Railroad Company, which company has paid no interest on any of the mortgage bonds, and the payment of rental by the Paris & Decatur Railroad has been garnisheed by creditors of the Chicago & Illinois Southern Railway Company. The Farmers' Loan & Trust Company now apply for a decree of foreclosure of the mortgage made by the Chicago & Illinois Southern Railroad Company, and by the Decatur, Sullivan & Mattoon Railroad Company, and for the appointment of a Receiver pending the foreclosure. It is said this case, when it comes to trial, will develop the biggest steal yet perpetrated in railroad building under the Grab-law. It will probably be heard in a week or two.

In connection with the Paris & Decatur Railroad, a statements copied into Chicago papers from the New York *Times* of Jan. 3, that the Paris & Decatur Railroad had not paid its interest on Jan. 1, was, it is claimed, incorrect. Its coupons were promptly paid in gold at the office of Grant Brothers & Co., London, and also at the agency of the Company, No. 346 Canal street, New York.

The Keokuk & DesMoines Project.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KEOKUK, Jan. 7.—The Keokuk & DesMoines Railway Company has filed its articles of incorporation. The Company was organized for the purpose of owning and operating that portion of the DesMoines Valley Railroad between this city and DesMoines. The capital stock is $3,924,600, and Keokuk is to be the principal place of business. The indications are that that portion of the road from DesMoines to Fort Dodge will be operated as an independent line, as no consolidation of the interests have been effected.

Dubuque & Minnesota Railroad Election.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Jan. 7.—At the annual election of the Chicago, Dubuque & Minnesota Railroad Company, and of the railroad from here to Clinton, the following Directors were chosen: J. K. Graves, J. F. Joy, J. M. Walker, J. A. Rhomberg, Nathaniel Thayer, H. H. Hunnewell, J. W. Brooks, Sydney Bartlett, J. A. Burnham. J. K. Graves was again elected President of the two roads, and other officers as last year.

SPRINGFIELD.

Premium List for the State Fair—Arms for the Militia—Report of the State Treasurer.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 7.—The State Board of Agriculture has been engaged in revising the premium list for the State Fair of 1874. It has passed through the classes of cattle, horses, and hogs, and thus far has raised the aggregate amount of premiums $2,000 over last year. The Fair for this year will be held at Peoria, beginning Monday, Sept. 14, and continuing one week.

The Adjutant-General of this State having adjusted the large balance claimed by the General Government to be due at the close of the war, and for which reason the Adjutant-General has been unable this far to get the quota of arms due this State, to-day made a requisition on the General Government for 100 stand of Springfield breech-loaders and 10,000 rounds of amunition, which he has assurances will now be honored.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 7.—The Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners go to Mattoon next Monday, to look into an extreme case of extortion, which is said to be practiced on the Decatur, Sullivan & Mattoon Railroad, in which the management are said to charge more for five miles than they do for 100.

The following is a statement of the receipts and disbursements at the State Treasury during the month of December:

RECEIPTS.

Revenue fund	$18,114.78
Interest fund	1,860.77
School fund	1,521.46
Local interest fund	10,344.99
Canal redemption fund	1,896.81
Total	$33,738.81

DISBURSEMENTS.

Revenue fund	$200,707.44
School fund	779.18
Illinois River Improvement fund	1,394.41
Canal redemption fund	33,591.89
Total	$236,472.92

STATE PRINTING.

Annual Report of Secretary of State Harlow.

The State Printing Contract—Expenditures Thereunder.

A Suggestion that the Printing of Election Registers Be Discontinued.

The Printing of Department Reports and Legislative Journals.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 7.—The annual report of the Secretary of State, just submitted to the Governor, is as follows:

STATE OF ILLINOIS, SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 6, 1874.

To His Excellency, John L. Beveridge, Governor:

Sir: In accordance with the instructions contained in Sec. 24 of an act to provide for and regulate the public printing, in force July 1, 1872, I have the honor to present the following report:

STATE PRINTING.

The present contract for State printing was awarded to Messrs. William H. Bailhache and E. L. Merritt on the 7th day of September, 1872, pursuant to law, said contract to take effect on the first Monday of November of that year, which was the fourth day of that month. Said award is in the words and figures as follows, to-wit:

STATE OF ILLINOIS,
SPRINGFIELD, Sept. 7, 1872.

In accordance with the law and an advertisement dated July 16, 1872, the Commissioners of Public Printing met at the office of the Secretary of State on Wednesday, the 28th day of August, A. D. 1872, for the purpose of opening and considering the proposals for the public printing for two years from the first Monday in November next. One bid only having been filed, the same was opened, when it was found that said proposal was signed by W. H. Bailhache and E. L. Merritt, both of Springfield, Ill., at the following prices, to-wit:

First Class—For composition per 1,000 ems: Plain composition, 60 cents; figure work, 90 cents; rule and figure work, $1.20. Press work, 100 impressions, 25 cents.

Second Class—For composition per 1,000 ems: Plain composition, 60 cents; figure work, 90 cents; rule and figure work, $1.20. Press work per 100 impressions, 25 cents.

Third Class—For composition per 1,000 ems: Plain composition, 60 cents; figure work, 90 cents; rule and figure work, $1.20. Press work per 100 impressions, 25 cents.

Fourth Class—For composition per 1,000 ems: Plain composition, 60 cents; figure work, 90 cents; rule and figure work, $1.20. Press work per 100 impressions, 25 cents.

Fifth Class—For composition per 1,000 ems: Plain composition, 60 cents; figure work, 90 cents; rule and figure work, $1.20. Press work per 25 impressions 25 cents.

No other bids having been received, and one of the Commissioners being absent, namely, Hon. E. N. Bates, State Treasurer, the Commissioners adjourned their meeting without awarding any contracts, until Tuesday, the 3d day of September, 1872.

On Tuesday, Sept. 3, 1872, the Auditor of Public Accounts being absent, the Commissioners of Printing further postponed the awarding of the contracts until Saturday, Sept. 7, 1872, on which day they met and awarded the said contracts for the several classes of public printing for two years from the first Monday of November next, to the said bidders, W. H. Bailhache and E. L. Merritt, at the prices for the several classes as above specified in their said proposal.

(Signed) EDWARD RUMMEL, Secretary of State,
C. E. LIPPINCOTT, Auditor Pub. Ac'nts,
ERASTUS N. BATES, State Treasurer,
Commissioners of Public Printing.

Under the provisions of the said award and contract, the State Printers have performed their duties in a satisfactory manner.

As there has been no final settlement with the State Printers, and will not be until the term of their contract expires, the exact cost of work cannot be stated; but, upon careful estimates of the work done from the commencement of the present contract, and until the 30th day of November, 1873, inclusive, I have to report that

The cost for all classes of printing for the State under the contract will amount to	$58,063.58
Cost of printing paper	19,798.56
Extra work and paper for blanks, circulars, commissions, and election registers	11,141.32
Total estimated cost from Nov. 4, 1872, to Nov. 30, 1873	$89,003.46

This aggregate is made up for work done and paper furnished for the following departments and objects, viz.:

For printing bills introduced in both branches of the General Assembly	$41,372.82
Printing paper for same	1,041.19
For printing blanks for use of both branches of the General Assembly	1,019.97
For printing blanks for Governor's office	11.80
For printing blanks for office of Secretary of State	1,923.90
For paper for blanks, etc., for General Assembly, Governor, Treasurer, Secretary of State, Attorney-General, and State Board of Equalization	604.05
For printing blanks for office of Auditor Public Accounts, and Insurance Department	2,165.92
For paper, &c., for blanks, &c., for Auditor's office and Insurance Department	796.70
For printing blanks for office of State Treasurer	47.80
For printing blanks for office of Superintendent Public Instruction	1,210.32
For paper, &c., for blanks for office of Superintendent Public Instruction	288.90
For printing blanks, &c., for office of Attorney-General	274.95
For printing blanks, &c., for use of State Board of Equalization	113.30
For printing election registers	9,922.80
For paper for election registers	3,792.88
For ruling, stitching, and packing same	4,360.25
For printing paper for laws passed, &c.	19,798.56
For printing paper for Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners	257.35
Total	$88,003.46

It will be observed by your Excellency that the item of cost for election registers is one of some magnitude, amounting in the aggregate to the large sum of $18,075.73.

It is a question in my mind if this expense could not be saved to the State, either by fixing a maximum price for the cost of these documents or repealing the law entirely. Whether the law as now in force and carried out is of enough value to the State, or is a sufficient protection to the bona fide electors of this Commonwealth, to outweigh the expense to the people, is a matter of grave doubt in my mind, and, feeling that the money so expended should be saved to the State if possible, I have taken the liberty to call the attention of Your Excellency to what, in my humble opinion, is a matter of considerable importance.

PUBLICATION OF THE LAWS.

On the 2d day of May, 1873, during the first session of the Twenty-eighth General Assembly, the following resolution was adopted:

WHEREAS, The enactments of the Twenty-eighth General Assembly have made great changes in our Statute laws, and it is desirable that the public throughout the State be made acquainted therewith at the earliest possible moment; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring herein, that 6,000 copies of the laws of this session of the Twenty-eighth General Assembly be published in the usual manner and style of binding, and in lieu of the number required by law to be made for immediate distribution, and that the Secretary of State be and he is hereby directed to forward, without delay, as soon as published, one copy thereof to the clerks of each of the Criminal and County Courts of the State, and twenty-two copies thereof to each member of the General Assembly, the Secretary to pay the cost of distributing said laws, and of copying the same for the printer, at not exceeding 4 cents per 100 words out of the contingent fund of his office.

In accordance with said resolution, I have distributed the copies as directed, the number so distributed amounting to 4,488. There were still left in my possession 1,512 bound copies of the laws, for the distribution of which there was no definite instruction, and believing it was the intention of the General Assembly that they should be distributed among the people, I took the responsibility to set aside enough copies for the use of the members of the Twenty-eighth General Assembly at its adjourned session, and then distributed the balance as follows, viz: One copy to each Judge of the Supreme, Circuit, and County Court in the State, one copy to each college library in the State, one copy to every public library in the State so far as known to me, one copy to each newspaper in the State so far as I was able to ascertain, and one copy to each State and Territory in the United States.

In my opinion it would have been wise if the aforesaid resolution of instructions to me had provided for the printing of a number sufficient to have allowed for the distribution of a copy not only to members of the General Assembly and others, but also to each Justice of the Peace, Police Magistrate, and Judicial officer in the State, but (after complying with the instructions of the resolution) the number of copies left being insufficient, I could not, without "unjust discrimination," distribute to any of the County Clerks for distribution to such officers. I therefore determined to do the best I could to get the laws before the people and pursued the course as designated above, and in which I hope and believe I will be sustained by your Excellency and the General Assembly.

Near the close of the first session of the Twenty-eighth General Assembly, the following joint resolution of instruction was adopted, viz.:

LEGISLATIVE PRINTING.

Resolved, By the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring herein, that the Secretary of State be directed to have published during the recess and in the regular form, the Journals of both Houses up to the time of the adjournment of the present regular session, provided that this publication, so far as it goes, shall be in lieu of that required by law to be made, and within the same time, as if the General Assembly adjourned sine die on the 6th day of May, 1873.

As the number of copies of the journals to be published was not designated in the above resolution, I was obliged to act on my judgement as to what I believed was the intention of the members of the Legislature in this matter, and therefore ordered the public printer to print 500 copies each of the Senate and House journals, and at the same time trying to reflect the wishes of the members aforesaid. I instructed the State binder to bind 225 copies of said journals in a more substantial manner than ordinary, for the use of the members of the present session. In this I am sustained by the other members of the Board of Commissioners of Public Printing, and hope to be by the General Assembly.

DEPARTMENT REPORTS.

In this connection it may be proper for me to report that upon consultation with the Commissioners of Public Printing it was decided that it would be for the interest of the people of the State that the various reports which were laid before your Excellency and the present General Assembly, at its first session (which are to be printed and distributed pursuant to law), should be printed and distributed as speedily as possible, in order that the people who are to be benefited by the information contained in said reports should receive them soon. I therefore ordered the Public Printer to print the reports as provided by law, and the same are now in the hands of the State binder, who has orders to finish his work as speedily as possible. The Commissioners, believing they have acted in this as well as in other matters for the best interests of the State and the people, hope to be sustained in their action by Your Excellency and the Legislature.

In accordance with Sec. 15 of the law for public printing, a practical printer has been employed by the Secretary of State since November, 1872, and is still employed. The present law regulating the public printing with the few changes as suggested by the Committee on Revision is, in my opinion, a most excellent law, and I do not think could be made more satisfactory in any respect. GEORGE H. HARLOW,
Secretary of State.

THE ICE-RAFT VOYAGE.

The Rescuing Party of Six Persons Supposed to Have Perished—Their Boat Found Bottom-Upward Floating in Saginaw Bay.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., Jan. 7.—On Sunday, a party of six persons left Alabaster, on the bay-shore, in a fishing-boat, in search of McEwan and Smith, of Bay City, who had been afloat on a piece of ice on Saginaw Bay since Wednesday. The party consisted of Capt. W. M. Mitchell, owner of the boat, W. Wallbur, G. Ewan, W. D. Wilson, L. Hatton, and J. Soderman. The boat left at half-past 10 o'clock Sunday morning, and the intention was to go to the Charity Islands, and then, if nothing was seen of McEwan and Smith, to come southward toward the Saginaw River, and to return to Alabaster on Monday. On Tuesday McEwan and Smith were rescued, the ice-raft having floated to the shore, the men having been adrift six days and six nights without anything to eat except a small piece of raw fish; but the rescuing party have not been heard from. A private dispatch from Smith, Bullard & Co., of Alabaster, on Tuesday, first announced that the men were missing, and fears were entertained of their safety. A special to the Saginaw *Courier* at 6 o'clock this evening states that the sail-boat which went in search of McEwan has been found capsized in the water, six rods from shore, near Whitestone Point, leaving no doubt that the men have been drowned. An expedition to search for the bodies will leave Alabaster in the morning.

FINNY TRUANTS.

Fish Bred on the Upper Fox River Go Over the Dams and Fail to Return—The Upper Fox People Petition for Run-Ways at the Dams.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FOND DU LAC, Wis., Jan. 7. The people of Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Menasha, and Appleton are signing a petition to the Legislature, praying for the enactment of a law compelling the Fox and Wisconsin Improvement Company to make run-ways in their several dams on the Lower Fox River, so as to permit the larger classes of fish to come up from Green Bay and Lake Michigan. While they can go down to the bay and lake, as hundreds of thousands do, not one can return beyond Defoe, where the first dam is located. Unless the authorities interfere it will not be long before there will be an alarming scarcity of fish in Lake Winnebago and the Fox River. Last summer the Government hired Seth Green to put 75,000 young shad in the Fox River, just above Appleton. All reports go to show that they are growing finely, but it is feared that they will go below the dams, and fail to return, as others have done.

STORM AT THE EAST.

Prostration of the Telegraph-Wires in Southern Ohio.

CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 7.—The force of the storm seems to have centred about in this parallel, and 100 miles east of here. Superintendent Williams reports the telegraph lines on the Marietta Road, between Chillicothe and this city, for a distance of forty miles, entirely gone down. The lines on the Muskingum Valley Road are frightfully disabled between Lancaster and Wilmington. No word has been received from Columbus yet, and it is impossible to reach any point further east than Xenia or Springfield. Men have been put to work on all the routes, and telegraphic communication will be resumed as far as possible. No reports are received yet of damage of railroad and private property.

At 10 o'clock to-night the snow changed to sleet and rain. It has fallen since last night. Telegraph poles and wires are down on the Marietta road, and communication between here and the East and the North has been absolutely cut off. The extent of damage to the wires is not known.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 7.—The storm last night prostrated all the telegraph lines leading from this city except one. The sidewalks in all parts of the city are covered with branches of trees broken down by the weight of ice collected on them.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 7.—The Western mails are delayed over twelve hours by the storm. The weather is quite warm, and lowering.

DUBUQUE BUSINESS ITEM.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Jan. 7.—The Pacific Flouring Mills at this place, occupying the premises of the famous Rhomberg distillery, which figured for some years in the United States Courts, are ready for business. The capacity of these mills is 300 barrels of flour a day. This is one of the new manufacturing enterprises inaugurated in this city. Great efforts are making to encourage them.

UNION PACIFIC LAND SALES.

OMAHA, Nov. 7.—Union Pacific land sales during 1873 were 177,093 acres, worth $986,090, averaging 103 acres to each purchase. Total sales from the beginning 846,602 acres, realizing $3,840,585.

MILITARY ILLINOIS.

Early Martial History of the State.

Records in the Adjutant-General's Office.

List of Officers Commissioned During the War of 1812.

Report of the Adjutant-General for 1874.

Number of Illinois Soldiers Who Perished at Andersonville.

Various Statistics and Recommendations—A Bit of History.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 5, 1874.

The Adjutant General's office, since the close of the War, has dwindled into insignificance,—so unimportant, in the mind of every one, have its duties, and indeed its existence, become. And, for that reason, it has been neglected by the correspondent and the news-gatherer. It had never occurred to them that among the archives stowed away for years in the boxes and other receptacles of the office, could be found interesting evidences of the

EARLY MARTIAL HISTORY

of the State. The historian, in his critical search for facts, has given it a wide berth. It was, therefore, fortunate that, in a conversation with Col. E. L. Higgins, the Adjutant-General, he alluded to some of the early military events which had transpired, and thus excited my curiosity to explore the subject, and glean from the records such items of interest as would bear, at this remote time, publication. There were no newspapers in that early day in which to chronicle the deeds of daring and prowess which characterized the border and pioneer soldiers. I found the records of the office replete with the early martial history of the people of the State, dating far back, anterior even to our Territorial organization. In the Indian wars which followed the peace of the Revolution, at intervals down to the War of 1812, the Territory now comprising the State of Illinois furnished a number of

GALLANT AND HARDY SOLDIERS,

who were rewarded for their services with grants of land by the General Government. The land was selected and located in the District of Kaskaskia, at which point some of the earliest settlements were made. The wide waste of open prairie which has now become so valuable was passed by as worthless.

The record shows that, of the war with the Indians and the French, in 1790, these were accredited to "The Illinois"—as our State was then popularly known, and for many years afterwards was called by emigrants—279 soldiers who had survived. The list of names of this number is still preserved. They are, judging from their names, either

FRENCH OR OF FRENCH DESCENT.

Nearly all of this number who located their lands settled in the district before alluded to. The fact is also preserved that the little town of Cahokia, of which so much sport has been made of recent years, in connection with the removal of the Capitol, was, on more than one occasion, the base of supplies for military expeditions sent out against hostile Indians. It is not known, yet it is doubtless true, that the descendants of these patriots still live in Randolph and St. Clair Counties.

The Territory of Illinois was organized in February, 1809, by an act of Congress, and Judge Ninian Edwards, of Kentucky, was appointed Governor. In the War of 1812 he was Commander-in-Chief of the Militia of the Territory. During that war there were enlisted and in active service 2,665 privates and 133 commissioned officers.

A LIST OF THESE OFFICERS

will, no doubt, be of interest, and especially so to those of their children or children's children who may now be living, and who may possibly have forgotten the glorious part their fathers acted. With a view of giving their names that publicity they deserve, and of satisfying that interest which a mere mention of them excite, I give the list entire, with rank and date of enlistment:

Jesse Adkerson, Ensign, March 2, 1812.
William Alexander, Captain, July 4, 1811.
William Alcorn, Captain, November, 1812.
Samuel Allen, Second Lieutenant, July 31, 1812.
Curtis Anderson, Ensign, July 17, 1811.
David Anderson, First Lieutenant, May 12, 1812.
Aaron Armstrong, Ensign, Feb. 13, 1813.
James B. Bailey, Ensign, Feb. 27, 1813.
Andrew Boukston, Second Lieutenant, Feb. 27, 1813.
Louis Barker, Captain, March 10, 1812.
Thomas Berry, Ensign, Sept. 6, 1812.
John Bilderbock, Ensign, March 6, 1813.
William Bilderbock, Second Lieutenant, March 6, 1813.
Daniel Boltenhouse, First Lieutenant, March 2, 1812.
William Boon, Captain, March 5, 1813.
Paul Bruzel, Captain, Sept. 4, 1812.
Frederick Buck, First Lieutenant, April 4, 1813.
Joseph Burroughs, First Lieutenant, Feb. 20, 1813.
Henry Carr, Ensign, May 3, 1813.
Nathan Chambers, Captain, March 11, 1813.
Henry Cook, Captain, March 12, 1813.
John Cochran, Captain, Sept. 3, 1812.
Absalom Cox, Captain, Sept. 3, 1812.
Thomas E. Craig, Captain, Sept. 5, 1812.
Samuel D. Davidson, First Lieutenant, March 8, 1813.
Gabriel DeCochn, Captain, Sept. 3, 1812.
—— Dreury, Captain, May 12, 1812.
Edward Euart, Captain, March, 1812.
Ninian Edwards, Brigadier-General, Sept. 2, 1812.
Owen Evans, Captain, July 18, 1811.
Hamlet Ferguson, Major, July 17, 1811.
Thomas Finley, Ensign, March 9, 1813.
George Fisher, Major and Surgeon, Feb. 18, 1813.
James Ford, Captain, July 17, 1811.
John Forrester, First Lieutenant, Sept. 5, 1812.
James N. Fox, Captain, Feb. 27, 1813.
William Gilham, First Lieutenant, Sept. 9, 1812.
Titus Gragg, First Lieutenant, March 3, 1812.
Thomas Green, Captain, Oct. 26, 1811.
—— Greenup, Captain, May 12, 1812.
William Griffin, Ensign, March 3, 1812.
Isaac Griffin, Captain, March 11, 1813.
—— Griggs, Captain, May 12, 1812.
Thomas Griffith, Captain, Oct. 26, 1811.
John Grover, Second Lieutenant, Sept. 5, 1812.
Samuel Hargraves, Second Lieutenant, Sept. 5, 1812.
Willis Hargraves, Captain, Sept. 5, 1812.
Marshal Hawkins, Ensign, July 31, 1812.
Russel E. Hicock, Judge Advocate, Sept. 13, 1812.
Jonas Hibbs, Adjutant, Oct. 10, 1812.
Nathaniel Hill, Captain, April 8, 1813.
John Hegins, Fife Major, Sept. 13, 1812.
John Huitt, Ensign, July 13, 1813.
Nicholas Jarrot, Captain, March 18, 1813.
William Jones, Captain, March 9, 1813.
Samuel Judy, Captain, Oct. 18, 1812.
John Jurney, First Lieutenant, Feb. 27, 1813.
Nathaniel Jurney, First Lieutenant, July 31, 1812.
John Lacey, First Lieutenant, March 6, 1813.
Hardess Lain, Surgeon General, Sept. 6, 1812.
Thomas Levans, Captain, Sept. 3, 1812.
Henry Levans, Captain, March 12, 1812.
Samuel Levering, Captain, Sept. 14, 1812.
Reuben Linn, Ensign, Oct. 14, 1812.
Elihu Mather, Adjutant, Sept. 13, 1812.
William Maxwell, Ensign, March 28, 1812.
William Muchoney, First Lieutenant, Sept. 5, 1812.
William McBride, First Lieutenant, July 5, 1811.
Stace McDonough, Captain, May 12, 1812.
Samuel McGowen, First Lieutenant, July 18, 1811.
William McHenry, Captain, March 2, 1812.
Daniel G. Moon, Captain, March 9, 1813.
David Moon, First Lieutenant, Oct. 14, 1812.
James B. Moon, Captain, Aug. 12, 1812.
John Moon, Quartermaster's Sergeant, Sept. 13, 1812.
John Mordock, First Lieutenant, May 3, 1812.
—— Mott, Captain, Nov. 8, 1811.
Arthur Morgan, Second Lieutenant, April 1, 1813.
Jacob Ogle, First Lieutenant, April 15, 1812.
John Ormsby, Drum-Major, Sept. 2, 1812.
Joseph Palmer, Ensign, March 14, 1812.
James C. Patterson, First Lieutenant, Feb. 27, 1813.
Nathaniel Pope, Aid-de-Camp, Sept. 2, 1812.
John Prichard, Captain, Feb. 27, 1813.
Solomon Priest, Captain, March 3, 1813.
William Priest, Major, Sept. 14, 1812.
Michael Quigley, Drum-Major, Sept. 13, 1812.
Moses Quirk, First Lieutenant, March 3, 1812.
Philip Rader, Ensign, March 3, 1812.
Nicholas Rumsey, Captain, Sept. 13, 1812.
Elias Rector, Aide-de-Camp, Sept. 2, 1812.
Nelson Rector, Aid-de-Camp, Oct. 18, 1812.
William Rector, Aid-de-Camp, Oct. 10, 1812.
William Reynolds, Surgeon's Mate, Feb. 18, 1813.
Thomas Roberts, First Lieutenant, Sept. 13, 1812.
David Robinson, First Lieutenant, April 1, 1813.
Pleasant Rose, Ensign, Sept. 5, 1812.
John Savage, Ensign, March 12, 1813.
John Scott, Captain, March 3, 1812.
John Scroggins, Ensign, March 13, 1813.
Jacob Short, Captain, March 3, 1812.
William Simpson, Major, Oct. 26, 1811.
John Springer, First Lieutenant, March 17, 1813.
Amos Squires, Captain, March 3, 1812.
Abraham Stulton, Captain, Sept. 16, 1812.
Benjamin Stephenson, Major, Sept. 2, 1812.
Thomas V. Swaringen, Second Lieutenant, May 2, 1812.
John Swigert, Second Lieutenant, Aug. 2, 1812.
Elijah Talbot, Ensign, Sept. 8, 1812.
James D. Thomas, First Lieutenant, July 31, 1812.
Robert Todd, Aide-de-Camp, Oct. 18, 1812.
Colo Torengo, Captain, March 3, 1812.
Robert Trowny, Second Lieutenant, March 2, 1812.
Gerard Trumell, First Lieutenant, July 17, 1811.
Philip Trumell, Major, Nov. 8, 1811.
James Trusdale, Captain, Sept. 5, 1812.
Simon Van Orschab, Ensign, March 8, 1812.
Joshua Vaugn, Second Lieutenant, June 11, 1812.
Simon Wheelock, Ensign, April 15, 1812.
Donald White, Captain, Oct. 12, 1812.
Leonard White, Captain, March 13, 1813.
Benjamin Whiteside, Captain, March 12, 1812.
William B. Whiteside, Captain, Sept. 11, 1812.
William Whiteside, Lieutenant-Colonel, Sept. 4, 1812.
Samuel Whiteside, Captain, April 22, 1812.
Aaron Whitney, Sergeant-Major, Sept. 13, 1812.
James Wilson, Surgeon's Mate, Sept. 13, 1812.
Harrison Wilson, Ensign, Sept. 5, 1812.
Dudley Williams, Captain, Oct. 14, 1812.
John A. Williams, Ensign, March 20, 1813.
Alfred Wood, First Lieutenant, March 3, 1812.
Ephraim Wood, First Lieutenant, March 12, 1812.
Adam Wolrick, Ensign, Sept. 3, 1812.

It is believed that this roster has never before been published, and Adjt.-Gen. Higgins deserves credit for resurrecting it from the oblivion to which it had been consigned.

Among the records I found

A COMMISSION ISSUED DURING THE WAR OF 1812,

which is well preserved. I copy it to show that but little has been added to the form since that time:

NINIAN EDWARDS,
GOVERNOR AND COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE MILITIA OF THE ILLINOIS TERRITORY,
To all who shall see these presents, greeting:

Know ye, that, reposing special trust and confidence in the patriotism, valor, fidelity, and abilities of Alfred Wood, I hereby appointed him Lieutenant in the Fourth Regiment of the Militia. He is, therefore, carefully and diligently to discharge the duty of Lieutenant by doing and performing all manner of things thereunto belonging; and I do strictly require all officers and soldiers under his command to be obedient to his orders as Lieutenant; and he is to obey such orders and directions from time to time as he shall receive from the Commander-in-Chief or his superior officers. This commission to continue in force during the pleasure of the Governor of the Territory for the time being.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the Territory to be hereunto affixed. Given under my hand, at Kaskaskia, the 13th day of March, in the year of our Lord 1812, and of the Independence of the United States the thirty-sixth.

NINIAN EDWARDS.

By the Governor:
NAT. POPE, Secretary.

Evidence is given of the care with which the troops, or rather the commanding officers,

ACCOUNTED FOR PROPERTY

which was taken for the use of the soldiers or their horses, by returns made to the Governor, as follows:

CORN.
Bushels. - Pecks. Quarts.

Each man's name was given, opposite which, in the form above, the number of bushels, pecks, and quarts of corn taken from him was stated; and on one report which I saw the total footed up 513 bushels, 2 pecks, and 1 quart.

The following is the form of a number of receipts which I found on the files:

I do certify that Alexander Robertson furnished a wagon, team, and driver from the 23d day of March, 1813, until the 27th day of April, both days included; which was attached to the company under my command, and employed in hauling timber to build a fort, block-house, etc. LEONARD WHITE,
Captain Fourth Regiment Illinois Militia.
JUNE 10, 1813.

It is a little curious that, while these ancient documents are so well preserved, and the history so full, with reference to

THE BLACK-HAWK WAR,

the office is almost a blank; but it is thought that records of the office of the Secretary of State, if examined, could be made to fill up this blank. The Mexican War and the War of the Rebellion are too recent to demand any special mention.

The Adjutant-General, in his report of this date to the Governor, has selected such topics as he deemed of interest, and I extract from it, not literally, but the substance of his statistics and suggestions: The number of our Illinois soldiers who perished in

THE DEN OF ANDERSONVILLE

has never before been accurately given. A comparison of the Roll of Honor published by the Government with the company and regimental reports of Illinois revealed many inaccuracies, and it was not a little difficult to reconcile and correct them all. But it is now believed that the list as given by the Adjutant-General is as near correct as it can be made. He has examined all sources of information, and the total number which he has tabulated in alphabetical order is 853,—63 less than the Roll of Honor contains, whom he was unable to identify as Illinois soldiers.

He recommends that the

STATE CLAIM-AGENCY

be revived, for the collection of claims of citizens of the State against the General Government; and suggests that several of the States have designated their Adjutants-General, and this course is commended by E. D. Townsend, Adjutant-General of the Army. There is more than $500,000 of unpaid claims which need the attention of some one authorized to make proof of their genuineness, and secure their payment.

THE MILITIA FORCE

of the State consists of 1,324 officers and men: 649 are uniformed, at a cost of $10,656; amount paid for arsenals, &c., $4,324.45; total, 14,980.45. This amount is paid by the members of the companies. In consequence of the cost of maintaining the organization, seven companies have disbanded during the year, and only three have been organized. He recommends the passage of a general militia law, and that appropriation be made from the State Treasury to defray the expense.

There have been issued from the Arsenal since the War 700 stand of arms; and an endeavor was made this year to collect them, which was partially successful. There are still out nearly 200 stand, which will probably be a total loss to the State of $4,746.06.

The duties of Ordnance Officer being incompatible with the duties of Adjutant-General, Col. Higgins asks to be relieved from serving as the latter.

While in the Arsenal,

A BIT OF HISTORY

which has never been told was disclosed to me. A private Union soldier, a prisoner, on the morning that Richmond was evacuated, and while the Rebels were still leaving, and before our troops had possession, displayed from one of the windows of Libby Prison a Union flag which he had by chance found stowed away in the prison; and there it was floating over Libby when our troops entered. Subsequently the soldier, who was from Massachusetts, took with him the first Union flag which floated over Richmond after its fall, and delivered it to Gov. Andrew. Upon examination, the flag proved to have belonged to the Thirteenth Illinois, and Gov. Andrew notified Gov. Oglesby, in 1865, of the facts above given, and said he held the flag subject to the orders of Gov. Oglesby. He added, in substance, that it would be well to possess it as a memento that an Illinois flag first floated over Richmond, and that it was displayed by a Massachusetts solder. The flag was duly received here, and now has a prominent place among the 318 others which testify to the valor and patriotism of the sons of Illinois. They have been found worthy to maintain the early martial glory of the State; and may it ever be preserved by them who come after them. B.

A Pen-Knife Complication—The Commissioner of Patents Shuts Down on the Boys.

From the Washington Star.

For years past it has been the custom in the different bureaus of the Interior Department for the head of each bureau on Christmas to present to each employe either a knife or gold pen or both, these presents being purchased with money from the Contingent Fund. Quite a sensation was created among the quill-drivers of the Patent-Office this morning by the appearance of the following circular, signed "M. D. Leggett, Commissioner of Patents," on the bulletin board:

"When I came into the Patent-Office, I found it had long been a custom to present at the close of each year a gold pen and pocket-knife, purchased with public funds, to each employe of this office. I have searched in vain for any legal authority to warrant the Commissioner in making such use of any portion of the public funds intrusted to his care. I am fully aware that many in the office are poorly paid for their services, and I should regard it as a great privilege to be able to compensate them properly; but not one such person, I presume, would desire me to make an illegal use of money placed under my control to thus reward him. It was not my intention that such presents should be made last year, but the articles had been purchased before my attention was called to the matter. The practice of making such presents will, from this date, be discontinued during my administration of the office. When in the discharge of official duties it becomes necessary for an employe to have a knife or gold pen, on proper application, approved by the Commissioner, the same may be furnished."

There is considerable feeling among the clerks in consequence of the determination of the Commissioner, and many of the clerks argue that he is altogether too conscientious on this point. At a meeting of the heads of Bureaus, this morning, called by the Secretary of the Interior, Gen. Leggett requested that he be allowed to require the attendance of his clerks as usual during the holidays, except on Christmas and New Year's. He argues that the business of his office would suffer materially by any interruption, and that, as for running on half time, it is a mere farce, as no work is accomplished.

THE GRAIN-TRADE.

How Grain Is Diverted from Chicago to Milwaukee.

Evils of Our Present System of Weighing and Inspection.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I have read with much interest the numerous articles in your columns on the inspection and weighing of grain into and out of our Chicago elevators. While all of them have been written in the right direction, I think you might have hit the nail a little more squarely on the head in many cases. Nearly all of those articles have intimated that we have an incompetent system of inspection, and have expressed a portion of the great dissatisfaction that is felt at the way in which the grain interest is manipulated and controlled by the Elevator Ring of this city.

There can be no doubt that our systems of weighing and inspecting

ARE RADICALLY WRONG.

It is evident to every man who is a competent judge of grain and knows anything about the business. It seems, too, to be confessed that the operation of the system will not bear close watching, if we may judge by the recent State prosecution of a man who was employed by the owner of a parcel of grain to look after his interests.

It was undoubtedly proper, in a political sense, that our Chief Inspector of Grain should state in his recent annual report that the present system of inspection is a great success, and growing in popularity throughout the country. Of course, it is expected of every political appointee that he shall magnify his office, as well as himself, so as to glorify the appointing power by implication. This is generally necessary to a reappointment, in which the business is apt to pan out worse than at first.

I boldly venture the assertion, and can substantiate it by the unanimous testimony of men who ought to know, that the grain trade of our city has suffered a loss of

NOT LESS THAN 50,000 BUSHELS DAILY;

and this altogether as a consequence of our system of inspection, combined with the elevator-management, to say nothing about the deterioration in quality of the grain as it passes through the elevator *without* mixing of grades (so says the law).

Milwaukee wheat is claimed to be better than Chicago wheat of the same grade; and why? The Inspector, warehousemen, and their friends, may say it is because Milwaukee gets better wheat than we do. But, if it be asked why it is better, the only honest answer is, that the Milwaukee inspection and elevation make it so. It is claimed by some that the wheat grown in the section tributary to Milwaukee is naturally better than that tributary to Chicago. I

EMPHATICALLY DENY THIS,

so far as Northern Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota are concerned. To prove my position, I will name the following lines of railroad:

The Chicago & Northwestern, in Northern Illinois and Wisconsin; the West Wisconsin; Northern Wisconsin; St. Paul & Pacific; St. Paul Branch of Northern Pacific; St. Paul & Sioux City; St. Paul and Stillwater; Lake Superior & Mississippi; Winona & St. Peter; Minnesota Southern; Chicago, Dubuque & Minnesota; Illinois Central and branches, in Northern Illinois and Southern Wisconsin, and in Northern Iowa; and Cedar Valley Branch; Dakota Southern; Davenport, St. Paul & Minnesota, and branches; Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Minnesota, and branches; Central of Iowa; Iowa & Pacific; Sabula & Ackley; and, during navigation, the Mississippi River north of Fulton.

All these avenues of travel, lying in or between the States named, have their largest interests in Chicago, because nearly all of their outward freight is from this city. The managers of these roads would prefer, therefore, to bring their in-freights to this market, other things being equal. But, under present conditions, they

ARE VIRTUALLY FORCED

to ship to such markets as will best pay the owners of the grain, or lose a large portion of the freight which properly belongs to them; and some lines actually run to Milwaukee at a disadvantage, for the purpose of competing with those which must go there; and thus a large extent of territory is controlled in the interest of Milwaukee.

All these lines, from which we should expect at least a reasonable proportion of trade, each of which runs through the best wheat-growing sections of the Northwest, have shipped almost wholly to Milwaukee during the past year. On the other hand, that city has only the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad and branches, and the Western Union, which are justly tributary to her. From those lines we get no wheat. Milwaukee has justly taken from Chicago that which would come here by virtue of our superior position and mercantile force, if the grain were

PROPERLY HANDLED HERE,

in the interest of the people who own it.

A very large amount of grain in that section seeks other markets for the same reason; and it is safe to say that nine out of every ten of the shippers in all the territory named will say that they have been forced into this by the inspection and weighing in Chicago.

This is the happy result that our Chief Inspector has reference to in his able report to the Commissioners; and, if they will take a very little trouble to go among the shippers, who are most likely to know these facts, I will guarantee that they will not only find nine out of ten, but ninety-nine out of a hundred, that will agree with me. Anything that will serve the shippers will serve the producer, as each is alike interested; and the commission men of Chicago, as well as nearly all business men and citizens, are alike interested in drawing business here; to do which, justice would be found the strongest lever. I am inclined to think

A LITTLE MORE LEGISLATING NECESSARY;

and either all laws pertaining to inspection, elevators, and the grain business, should be abolished; or else we should have reasonable laws and enforce them; making it a prerequisite that a Chief Inspector shall possess proper qualifications for the office, and perform his duty in out-inspection as well as in in-inspection.

And this is where one of the greatest difficulties arises; even more than the shortage arising from the process of knocking down (to use a common phrase).

The inspection into the elevator is commonly strict enough; but it is irregular at times, and on different roads, which is evidently the result of lack of attention, or the want of ability, or of some other, to us unknown, reason. Hence shippers are obliged to submit to unjust losses. It is no uncommon thing for a shipper to get two grades shipped at the same time, each of the same kind and quality of grain, and drawn from the same bin. I have also known of millers buying wheat out of the elevator to go into the country, and which, by some mistake of the railroad officers, went back into the elevator as

REINSPECTED AT A GRADE BELOW

that at which it was inspected out,—besides being several bushels short. I have seen as good, and even better, wheat go into elevator for No. 2 than some that I have seen come out for No. 1. The magic of Aladdin's lamp is not equal to the mysteries of a Chicago elevator.

Why is that so many samples of good wheat are offered daily on the Board in sacks and sold at a premium?

Why is it that shipments to Chicago

WILL NOT HOLD OUT IN WEIGHT

as well as when shipped to Eastern markets, nearly 1,000 miles farther? A fair test in my own experience proves that it does not. I have bought wheat largely of dealers in the country, and have very seldom found any material discrepancy in weights. I have bought out of Chicago elevators, and almost invariably find a shortage of 7 to 10 bushels to the car. And I speak the experience of a large number of millers in saying this.

I have only attempted to give you an outline of a few of the causes for the diversion of the grain-trade from Chicago; and have not intimated any that are more strange or unreasonable than some of the recent developments made in regard to the workings of the grain-elevator business in Chicago. I believe

THE HALF IS NOT TOLD YET,

and perhaps never will be. To a great extent, blame should rest on the members of the Board of Trade and the commission men for allowing this evil to exist so long, with a full knowledge of its existence. But there has been a powerful combination, determined to crush any opposition; and any outsider had either got to come into the ring or throw up the sponge.

This, too, has been demonstrated. It would be folly for a limited number of commission or other business men to fight this ring, and it has been allowed to go on

FROM BAD TO WORSE,

with an occasional check in its downward course, until about all the business that can be driven away has left us, and what grain-business we have left is only the necessity of circumstance or locality. Is it not a disgrace to our fair fame as an enterprising city that one of our leading staples should be handled in such a way as to drive our trade away, in addition to inflicting severe loss upon those who persist in trading in this city?

Our lost laurels can only be restored by a return to

AN HONEST INSPECTION OUT OF

the elevator as well as into it, and the weighing of grain in a just way, that will give to the owner of it credit for all; and not accumulate a heavy surplus for the warehouseman to sell on his own account, in addition to his charges for storage.

The elevator-interest of Chicago is a grand enterprise, and should be protected and compensated in a legitimate way. And, if the present established charges are insufficient, increase them so as to warrant fair dealing between men. I am not disposed to be censorious. But, when I have seen so many of the above-named facts with the developments of the past year and a half, I feel at liberty to speak, and feel that it is proper that every citizen should know fully how these things are conducted. I believe in forbearance to a reasonable extent, but think it ceased long ago to be a virtue in this case.

COMMISSION.

LABOR AND RELIEF.

Views of a Farmer.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Since early in the fall your paper has teemed with articles devising ways to keep laboring men and their families from starvation. Now, I have no doubt that the humane persons who have advocated the benevolent side of this question are honest, and really think they are doing service in the cause of God and humanity. But, from my standpoint, I differ from them in toto, and have but little patience with it. I have lived in the West some fifteen years, and during no year has the relative price of labor and produce been so decidedly in favor of the laborer as during the year 1873, just closed. In this region there has been no reduction in the price of labor, while all the necessaries of life are sold below the cost of production. To my knowledge, this is the case all over the West; and my friends East say they are obliged to pay extravagant prices for short days' work.

Since the money-panic, laborers in manufacturing districts, in some instances, have been thrown out of employment; but, as a general thing, through the country and city, the cry of distress is a humbug and a delusion. Ask any one of these men who are appealing to the public sympathy for relief to do a job of work for you, and he will answer you with demands at war-rates; and, if you do not accede to them, your work may go undone, and he will, nine cases out of ten, plunge into some saloon and talk despondingly of hard times. I tell you, Mr. Editor, if the laborer's family is not provided with the comforts of life, it is, as a general thing, his own fault; it is because he is lazy and shiftless. I have lived till I am gray, and I have never known a time a day's work was in greater demand, nor when it would bring more comforts to a family. The fact is, men will not work. They will do some semi-professional jobs, where they expect double pay. To take hold of honest work at honest prices, they will scorn.

Last spring a company feigned to make a railroad through this county, and not a laborer would listen for a moment to a farmer's importunities. Why? Because he was going to make big wages for short days' work. The result was, from bad weather and wet pits, one-third of his time was lost, and, as there was no hiatus in his appetite, and consequently none in his board-account, the thing footed up badly. I knew a man to go to the job every morning for five weeks, at the beginning of spring, and made but six days' work. And, what was still more of a disappointment to their "great expectations," the company failed to connect, and the men are idling away their time in our little towns, discussing *hard times*, while the corn of the farmer is standing in the field unhusked.

The farmers all over the land, for the want of faithful and reliable help, are working from twelve to sixteen hours a day; and from the extra labor, care, and consequent worry, are becoming prematurely old. Now, if these men, who are being fed by charity in the cities, would take their families and go into the agricultural districts, where they can be *men* instead of *beggars*, and do honest work for honest prices, they will be a thousand times better off, and the farmers' burdens greatly relieved. I am not afraid to contract to find situations for 200 such men, the coming spring, in this county alone, where house-rent, garden-spot, wood, and cow-pasture will cost but a mere trifle; and, when winter comes, they will not be without food, talking *panic*, and cursing mankind in general. A FARMER.

ELKHORN, Wis.

The Funds of the Relief and Aid Society.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I do not know whether it will avail anything or not, but I would like to make one or two practical suggestions in relation to the charity fund now in possession of this Society.

In the first place, the knowledge that so large a sum—$600,000—is placed where it can be reached, is an incentive to thousands of persons, to make an effort to get a portion of it. This not only encourages idleness and beggary, but is a powerful inducement to the commission of all sorts of petty frauds and impositions, against which no society, however well organized, can protect itself.

The means of prevention suggested are, that this fund should be permanently invested on mortgage-securities, running for at least ten years, at 10 per cent interest. This would fix the principal beyond the reach of everybody, and give to the Aid Society an investment which would be as lasting as the corporation and the City of Chicago. The interest, $60,000 per annum, with $20,000 or $30,000 collected yearly from charitable citizens, would produce enough to satisfy all ordinary demands of the Society for the care and protection of the really-deserving poor. In the matter of affording aid to those in need in the cheapest and most expeditious manner, a soup-house should be established, where, at a cost of $100 per day, a great amount of food could be furnished; and, if to this were added a bakery for 10,000 loaves of bread, it would spread a real charity among a vast number of people.

I repeat that the investment of this principal fund should be made as speedily as possible,—not only to secure a permanent supply for the future, but to remove the inducements to fraud which now clog the efforts of the Society to carry out its really charitable objects.

GEORGE A. SHUFELDT, JR.

Cash-Donations of the Relief Society.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The Relief and Aid Society made a great mistake in yielding to the recent demands of Commune demagogues and dead-beats. Hundreds of dollars have been thrown away, and worse than wasted, upon the least-deserving in the community. I hesitate not to say that a very large proportion of those who have lately besieged the doors of the Relief Society are professional beggars, whose brazen impudence drives away the modest and deserving poor. Money bestowed upon such mendicants is a premium on beggary and crime. Cash-donations should very seldom be made, and only in very pressing cases. The Relief Society encourages imposition by its liberal donations of money. X.

A Proposed Irish Relief-Society.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The Germans have formed a Relief-Society, they say to show other nationalities that they are able and willing to take care of their own poor, and do not depend upon either Church or State to support them. Now, as an Irish-American, I feel sensitive about this thing, and I think that it is a shame that the Irishmen of Chicago haven't done something about it before. The idea of our being behind the Germans in any respect,—much less in the care of our poor, unfortunate countrymen! We can't expect the Church (God bless her!) to do any more than she is doing, and the Relief and Aid Society can't give us half enough. So we must look out for ourselves, and, the sooner we make up our minds to do it, the better. Let us at once call a public meeting, form an Irish Relief and Aid Society, raise money by the thousands to support it, and then we can defy our enemies to say that there is a single man, woman, or child of Irish descent in the City of Chicago, suffering from hunger or cold. IRISH-AMERICAN.

The Mennonites.

From the Minneapolis (Minn.) Tribune.

The Hon. William Seeger, who was appointed to look after the Mennonites who came to inspect this country in the interests of their sect in Russia, has made his report to Gov. Austin. He says the delegates were very much pleased with Minnesota, and that twenty families of them have located in the vicinity of Mountain Lake. There are about sixty thousand of this sect in Russia and Prussia, who desire to emigrate, because of the repeal of the law which exempted them from military service. The Russian Government has given them ten years in which to dispose of their property and leave the country. Mr. Seeger is of opinion that most of them will come to the United States, and that, with proper effort on the part of our State officers, Minnesota will get her share of them. He recommends that the Legislature be requested to make sufficient appropriations to keep up the Immigration Bureau, and to take such means as may be necessary to have our State properly represented to these people.

THE LAKE-FRONT.

The Proposed Sale to the Railroads.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: If there ever was a time when a perfect unity of opinion should prevail upon a public question, it surely should prevail now, in regard to the proposed sale of a portion of the lake-front to the Illinois Central and other Railroad-Companies, who desire the land for depot-purposes.

It seems strange that objection should come from any quarter, and particularly from any property-owner on Michigan avenue.

The building of such a depot as is proposed would more than double the present value of every foot of property on Michigan avenue north of Harrison street. It would at once establish the character of the street as that of a great business-thoroughfare. Wabash avenue would also be greatly benefited, as would be the entire business-heart of the city north of Madison street.

It seems, therefore, extremely foolish, on the part of any private owner to oppose a measure which, if carried out, cannot fail to add largely to the value of his property. And yet some men are so mysteriously constituted, and their reasoning powers are so strangely distorted, as to conclude that whatever is beneficial to others must consequently be injurious to themselves.

Suppose that property-holders on Michigan avenue legally have an "easement" in the "Lake Park" upon which their lots front, would not the unquestionable enhancement in the value of their property be an ample equivalent for the surrender of this fanciful right? While grasping at this shadow of an "easement," they are in danger of losing the substance of real value. Their lots are gradually sinking in worth, and becoming more and more unsalable.

It is gratifying to know that the Michigan avenue property-holders, with one or two inexplicable exceptions, are unanimously in favor of the proposed sale to the Railroad Companies, and are perfectly willing to forego any imaginary or real interest they may have in the "Lake Park," in consideration of the immediate and immense public and private benefits that would accrue.

In regard to the three blocks required by the Railroad Companies, very loose opinions have been expressed. If the property is worth so much more than the Companies have offered, why do not other responsible parties offer more? Property is really worth what it will bring at a fair sale, and not what people *fancy* it to be worth. It is much easier to make figures than to realize them.

In my judgment, the railroads have offered fully as much as can now be obtained for the property, under any mode of sale whatever. What is the property valuable for?

Surely it is worthless for residence-purposes. As for business, with so many vacant stores on our chief thoroughfares, what is there to induce any one to take a store east of Michigan avenue, even if it were offered him rent free? He might as well occupy a store out on the prairie. Only for manufacturing purposes could the land be required for years to come, unless some great enterprise or improvement should be inaugurated, which would have the effect of creating and drawing business towards the Lake.

Why is Michigan avenue now so lifeless? Is it not clearly for the reason that there is at present nothing to attract business to that thoroughfare? And as it is at present so it will remain, unless something is done to give it a new character. As there is no sale or demand for Michigan avenue property, neither would there be any sale or demand for the Lake-front property in case the railroads should be driven out and the land then put upon the market. Such, at least, is the honest conviction of the writer of this communication.

The only parties, it seems, who want the property, are the Railroad Companies; and they wish it for a purpose that will be of inestimable benefit to the whole city.

The measurement of value with some parties seems to be, not what the property is really worth to others, but how much will the Railroad Companies pay? How much more can be squeezed out of them? Such reasoning is pitiful.

For my part, I think we should be liberal toward the railroads. The railroads, more than any other agency, have contributed to build and rebuild Chicago; and the policy that would unjustly shackle them comes of ignorance and prejudice, and is unworthy of the citizens of a great and enlightened community.

The vast prospective increase in the business of the roads demands the erection of a depot proportionate to the requirements of the future. So far from throwing any obstacles in the way of so great a necessity and so grand a design, we should offer every possible encouragement. The railroads come with their money in hand, at a time when the City Treasury is empty, and when the sum they offer will relieve the present urgency, and save the property-owners from the infliction of increased taxation.

Beyond doubt, the Railroad Companies will agree to push forward their improvements at once,—a circumstance which will give employment to an army of workmen, and which will impart to Michigan avenue a stimulus, and to the business-heart a fresh vitality, which will soon satisfy the most doubtful that a wise thing has been done, the result of which will be a magnificent building in front of the city, surpassing in grandeur and beauty anything of the kind the world has yet seen. Respectfully yours, J. ESAIAS WARREN.

THE ETERNITY OF CAPITAL.

Its Influence on the Moral Foundation of Society.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In my last letter I called attention to the destructive nature of our present eternal capital on society in our daily pursuits. In this I will show the danger to the moral foundation of society.

There is a power in man, and in every other created being, which has a certain object; and it drives a man from home, from wife, and from children,—from all that is dear to him,—in order to attain it. The cases are not seldom in history where this power forced men to give their lives for it; and, in the true service, they felt happy enough to sing while their bodies were consumed in flames. What this power is no one knows, and it is not likely that men ever will know it. Microscopes and telescopes are worthless to look after it. But the object of it we all know; every nation has a word for it, and the mere sound of it moves the heart. It is Freedom! Liberte! Feiheit! The lark is singing which has it; and the feathered inhabitants of the forest are praising loud their being; but, take their freedom from them, and silence and death are the consequence. Every page in history which is noteworthy is so only for the struggle of this power to get its object. This power has knocked at our doors. Having seen the fearful force of it, we will look over the circumstances in which it finds us.

Our present society is a very complicated thing, but our real values are only few. I will name our institutions, such as the government, our schools and churches, and then our habits, such as marriage and the right of inheriting. With these institutions and habits our present society stands and falls. Take them away, and nothing is left but the bread-and-meat easing animal.

Now, as the power to which I have referred is constantly increasing in a large body of our society, but which knows not what to do, and how to lay hands on the work which must be done, it is not surprising that the entire body is falling in a troubled state, and is restlessly looking around. For many years they have acted against their employers, and doubled their wages, without success. Stronger than ever before, the power is working in them, feeling its supremacy contested as much as before; and what must follow the struggle? We know it. The right of inheriting is contested. Old as this habit is, thousands of years it has stood the test, and sacred as it is to the heart, nevertheless it is contested.

The habit of marriage it is thought best to do away with; children are a burden to a poor man. The governmental institution, built with blood and the deepest thought of man, is a mere swindle,—a scheme whereby the eternal dollar is daily manifesting its destructive tendency on society. And finally the Church, in its mission to kindle the light of truth and right and strengthen society by the Scripture and examples of the past, has lost its influence, because the daily life is contradictory.

It should be well understood that our daily dealings are founded on freedom or equity; and, as long as that is so, the old moral of the Scripture has a recreating effect on the mind; but, if the equity in our daily pursuits is done away with to a degree that is evident to everybody, the recreating power of the Scripture and Church is gone.

Men in the pulpit! You may build your churches ever so high, and fit them out ever so nice; the sound of the powerful organ may strike the hearts and give an impression of the eternal harmony which exists in the universe; but your main object you will not attain until, in our daily life, the indispensable equity is established. JOHN A. SCHAFF.

CHICAGO, Jan. 5, 1874.

THE RAILROAD LAW.

Peculiarities of Popular Sentiment—A National and a State Enactment.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: There is one singular feature among our American people that I presume exists under no other form of government, and that is their great excitability touching some specific or official acts of their servants, and great apathy as to the effects of others. And, although the measure condemned may be of little moment, yet, under adverse criticism, the public, in its demands, become unreasonable and exacting, and those delegated to enact the laws of our country, whom, under certain conditions, the public elevate on their shoulders in the full tide of approval and success are again sunk under a load of oblivion, even though in both instances acting equally conscientiously. So that, as the politics of our country now exist, it is not the importance or benefit to be derived from a measure that in all cases gives credit to its principal authors.

Take the salary-grab act, as it is termed. Since its passage, popular criticism has heaped upon its authors the vilest epithets, and no denunciation for those voting for this measure has been deemed too severe; and yet were they alone guilty? What are the results? Why, following in the steps of their predecessors, they passed a law that, to carry out, will increase general taxation a fraction of per cent per head; and straightway its authors are condemned. Right here the question might be asked, as a matter of economy, would it not be better that those to whom, in an official capacity, the welfare and interest of our Nation are delegated, should receive a compensation commensurate with the importance of their position; and, were this done, would there be a need of as many investigating committees?

Take another case: Popular demand compelled our last Legislature, without due investigation, to pass an act called the Railroad law. Under its provisions, it was supposed, these terrible and oppressive monopolies as they were termed, might be controlled and rendered subservient to the power that created them. Through the authority conferred by this act, a Board of Commissioners was appointed, who, under a manifesto, undertook to enforce its arbitrary measures. What was the result? Why, a complete paralysis of the entire commercial interests of our State. And, although some modifications have been made, yet the restrictions created by this act are such that the loss to the business interests of our State, every hour that it remains in force, are greater than from the effect of the condemned salary-grab in a year. Are those by whose votes this measure became a law denounced or traduced?

Now, here are two acts in force. One the public have set a seal of condemnation upon; the other it creates. The one, of little practical account to the nation; the other, of the most vital importance to a State. The one, most sure to be repealed; the other, those terming themselves Anti-Monopolists desire to have retained, although knowing, as they must, that the strict application and enforcement of the law to the commercial interests of our State would utterly cripple and destroy its energies. It would be supposed that such great interests as this arbitrary legislation places at stake would receive at the hands of the public such attention as the importance of the subject demands; but here again this singular feature exhibits itself, and I can only account for this great apathy by the fact that, for the moment, the cry of "Down with monopolies," being constantly rung in the ears of the masses from the press and the stump, has become popular. As soon as reason can assert its sway, and right be heard, the popular tide will turn, and be as earnest and persistent in its demand for the repeal of this arbitrary measure as it is now clamorous for its enforcement. To this end those suffering under its oppressions must labor and wait.

Coming back to our subject again: the Railroad law says that "Pro-rata rates" must prevail. Commerce replies that it must have free and unrestricted competition, and that longitudinal lines cannot be known.

The Railroad Companies say that "The charges for any distance within this State must not be the same or greater than the charges for a greater distance." Manufacturers reply that enforcing these restrictions means certain bankruptcy.

The parties under whose instigation this law was passed now claim that their combination must not be confined to railroads alone, but must embrace almost every enterprise requiring an association of capital to conduct it. Do they, by their acts, desire to benefit the whole community or a specific class? And if, by possessing the power, they can so legislate as to cripple and render secondary other interests, where is the benefit to be derived? I believe, were this accomplished, the Anti-Monopolists—those now clamoring against the oppressions of capital—would soon learn a lesson in political economy of which they are now ignorant.

Railroads in this State from a wilderness have developed a garden; from poverty to the masses have they brought wealth; and from the success of these enterprises communities have developed into cities; and the whole structure has become so intimately associated and allied that no specific interest can be permanently or even temporarily deranged, without its effect being speedily felt by all. C. C. MERRICK.

Two Facts.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In reading your paper of the 4th inst. two facts met my attention which seemed to me a whole commentary of argument in condemnation of the theory of the Illinois Railroad law.

Put in solution and simmered down, this law, that promised to run its violent, arbitrary plowshare through all rustic poverty, and turn up the soil of affluence, becomes nothing if not the poison, bitter nut of anti-competition,—the cut-off of the right to underbid,—the right to the market-price on transportation. Indeed, it cuts off not only the acknowledged right to receive the market-price in every field but transportation, but it arbitrarily amputates from the life of communities all opportunity to reduce the market-rates by the opposition of competition,—the most potent leveler of prices the world has ever seen.

One of the two facts I referred to is the recent reduction of 25 per cent in passenger-rates by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. Here is a saving of from $10 to $12 to every Western man who has occasion to make the round trip to the principal Eastern cities. If the theory of the Illinois law were spiked by statute over the whole country, as some Congressional idiots now propose, this reduction to these cheap rates would be an impossibility; that is, impossible unless it be assumed by the blowers and strikers for the scheme that a lot of National Commissioners would put rates perpetually low. And, before assuming this, the same set must assume a very violent revolution in national experience, to-wit: that railroads have lost their power or their disposition to buy up cheap souls. And, although the death of Ames may, on first blush, seem to offer standing room for this reform among the national dealers in the nation's "old junk," we must not forget that some of Ames' partners still live.

But probably no one is prepared to prove that activity in our State market for "old junk" since July satisfactorily accounts for the inactivity in State suits against the railroads.

Did it, however, ever occur to the thousands of farmers in this State who earnestly prayed for this law, and have in their conventions urged its continuance, that when, by their Legislature, they put it in the power of the majority of three men to name the fares and the freights which every road in the State shall be allowed to charge, or compelled to charge, they not only make high rates legally possible, but incur an alarming risk that, after a brief season of railroad fighting and surface virtue, they will find the ox-bow of extortion closely keyed about their necks, and the chosen ministers of the law assenting thereto, and wedging in the bow-key of high rates with the statutory sledge-hammer they hold? If they see that such possibility is within reach of the law, I will leave them to figure out the probability by determining what, among political appointees of the State, is the ratio of the highly-virtuous to the possibly "approachable."

The other fact that said to me "See here," was THE TRIBUNE's account of the Galesburg meeting for a new railroad through that town from Keithsburg. It seems that the people of those towns concluded that they were oppressed with a monopoly, and that a "competing line" would bring them salvation in cheap rates. They must have forgotten that they live under a Railroad law that allows none but cast-iron rates; and that, therefore, the place with one railroad is as fortunate as the town with four lines. So, if they want the benefits of competition, they will first have to coax the State scavengers at Springfield to cart off this law and bury it. Your obedient servant, L. T. SAMUELS.

CHICAGO, Jan. 6, 1874.

AGRICULTURAL.

Wisconsin Agricultural State Convention.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 5.

The Hon. W. W. Field, Secretary of the State Agricultural Society, has issued a programme for a grand Agricultural State Convention here a month hence, at which he expects to see a very large proportion of the many clubs, Granges, and other industrial societies in the State represented. The following is the general daily programme:

Wednesday evening, Feb. 4, at 7½ p. m.—Annual Address before a Joint Convention of the Agricultural and Horticultural Societies, in the Assembly Chamber, by the Hon. W. C. Flagg, President Illinois Farmers' Association. Also, brief remarks by the Hon. W. R. Taylor, President of the State Agricultural Society, and J. S. Stickney, President of the State Horticultural Society.

Thursday—Sessions in the Agricultural Rooms from 9 to 1 and 2 to 6, at which papers will be read and discussions had. At 7½ p. m., Address in the Assembly Chamber, by S. D. Carpenter, Esq., upon Production and Consumption, Transportation, Population, and Taxation.

Friday—Sessions 9 to 1, 2 to 6, and 7½ to 10, in the Agricultural Rooms, where an Address will be delivered by T. C. Chamberlain, Professor of Natural History, Beloit College, and the reading of papers and discussions will be continued.

Papers are announced from the following persons on the subjects named.

S. D. Carpenter—"Production and Consumption, Transportation, Population, and Taxation."
Maj. Rufus Cheney—"The Importance of Manufacturing, with the Peculiar Advantages in Wisconsin for Such Branch of Industry."
Chester Hazen, President of Wisconsin Dairymen's Association—"Patrons of Husbandry—the Benefits which Farmers Ought to Derive from the Order."
The Hon. Hiram Smith—"Dairy-Farming as an Exclusive Occupation."
Prof. I. A. Lapham—"Relations of Geology to Agriculture."
Col. W. H. Chase—"The Atmosphere a Conservator of Animal and Vegetable Life."
J. C. Plumb—"Horticulture of the Farm."
The Hon. Levi Alden—"Education of Farmers' Sons and Daughters."
J. M. Smith—"General Intelligence in Farming."
The Hon. B. U. Strong—"Swine."
The Hon. C. K. Dean—"The Best Means to Secure the Legitimate Ends of the Wisconsin State Agricultural Society."
O. S. Willey, ex-Secretary of the State Horticultural Society—"Horticulture—What Is It?—Means for Its Encouragement with the Average Farmer."
Clinton Babbitt—"The Duty of Wisconsin Farmers to the State and Nation."
Mrs. Helen M. Britell Huntley—
N. E. Allen—"Corn Raising."
The Hon. M. Anderson—
Elliott H. Benton—"Relation of Small Freeholds to the Property of the State."
Prof. S. H. Carpenter—"Industrial Education."
Secretary W. W. Field—"Practical Thoughts."

Numerous papers upon other interesting branches of industry are expected; in fact, are promised, and prominent industrial workers and writers will attend. A special programme, giving the particular papers to be read and discussed at each session, will be ready for distribution on Wednesday, the 4th of February, so that persons who cannot attend during the entire time of the Convention may be present to participate in such discussions or listen to such papers as they desire. The railroad companies have agreed to sell tickets at reduced prices.

IOWA.

The Vote on Governor.

From the Des Moines Register, Jan. 4.

Below is the vote on Governor last fall by counties. The figures have been obtained by the State officers through the County Auditors. As is generally known, the official returns to the State are not canvassed till the meeting of the Legislature:

Counties.	Carpenter.	Vale.
Adair	725	359
Adams	378	543
Allamakee	1,049	1,588
Appanoose	1,204	1,430
Audubon	209	222
Benton	1,785	1,373
Blackhawk	1,613	740
Boone	1,229	1,119
Bremer	1,365	399
Buchanan	1,175	1,429
Buena Vista	249	31
Butler	1,300	203
Calhoun	296	115
Carroll	423	311
Cass	806	421
Cedar	1,549	1,522
Cerro Gordo	1,051	118
Cherokee	472	8
Chickasaw	1,157	653
Clarke	763	778
Clay	573	....
Clayton	1,586	1,999
Clinton	2,104	2,004
Crawford	461	347
Dallas	960	962
Davis	1,222	1,253
Decatur	1,076	942
Delaware	1,358	1,041
Des Moines	1,609	1,318
Dickinson	318	1
Dubuque	2,158	3,366
Emmet	246	14
Fayette	1,686	1,052
Floyd	1,447	133
Franklin	986	106
Fremont	902	1,398
Greene	582	383
Grundy	614	4
Guthrie	945	827
Hamilton	599	461
Hancock	243	37
Hardin	1,382	813
Harrison	1,045	1,034
Henry	1,601	1,502
Howard	1,283	30
Humboldt	463	135
Ida	121	4
Iowa	1,239	1,058
Jackson	1,871	2,383
Jasper	2,096	1,545
Jefferson	1,298	1,274
Johnson	1,733	2,058
Jones	1,858	1,612
Keokuk	1,349	1,608
Kossuth	642	3
Lee	2,207	2,762
Linn	2,347	1,679
Louisa	1,383	824
Lucas	835	590
Lyon	241	
Madison	1,387	1,223
Mahaska	1,626	1,390
Marion	1,526	2,049
Marshall	1,498	3
Mills	768	904
Mitchell	1,406	243
Monona	459	234
Monroe	902	833
Montgomery	867	416
Muscatine	1,653	1,503
O'Brien	461	1
Osceola	293	
Page	1,580	944
Palo Alto	277	269
Plymouth	763	17
Pocahontas	394	38
Polk	2,713	2,131
Pottawatomie	1,364	1,284
Poweshiek	1,293	1,134
Ringgold	731	253
Sac	332	63
Scott	1,839	2,838
Shelby	364	229
Sioux	460	47
Story	958	696
Tama	1,120	956
Taylor	890	636
Union	538	549
Van Buren	1,399	1,368
Wapello	1,776	1,670
Warren	1,242	1,004
Washington	1,430	1,336
Wayne	910	1,043
Webster	839	855
Winnebago	343	
Winneshiek	2,110	41
Woodbury	992	829
Worth	435	
Wright	434	94
Total	105,143	82,578
	82,578	
Carpenter's majority	22,565	

European Sovereigns.

Three hundred and fifty years ago, Pope Julius II. undertook to settle the squabbles among the royal houses of Europe and their representatives at foreign courts by promulgating a complete list of seniority, which all were enjoined to accept and respect. It is a curious fact that of the twenty-six titles named, but three now exist in their original form (the Pope, the Emperor of Germany, and the King of England). The Margrave of Brandenburg was placed number twenty in the list,—his descendant now sits upon the throne of Germany; the Archduke of Austria, twenty-one in the old list, has become an Emperor, and the Duke of Savoy, twenty-two, reigns King of Italy. The Pope headed the list of sovereigns, but is of small account, politically, in these days.

D. A. GAG[E]

The Grand Jury Fi[nd a True] Bill.

He Is to Be Indicted for [...] Embezzlement

The Action of the Jury Ha[s Been] Unanimous.

D. A. GAGE.

The Grand Jury Find a True Bill.

He Is to Be Indicted for Perjury and Embezzlement.

The Action of the Jury Harmonious and Unanimous.

The Grand Jury reassembled at 10 o'clock yesterday forenoon, and proceeded with the investigation of the case of Mr. David A. Gage, ex-City Treasurer. The witnesses examined were Mayor Colvin; Judge Norton, Corporation Counsel; Mr. Murray F. Tuley, ex-Corporation Counsel; Mr. Frank Barrett, and Mr. H. F. Eames, President of the Commercial National Bank. Mr. George Taylor, Trustee of the property turned over to the city by Mr. Gage, was also present, but was not examined, as all the important facts within his knowledge had been elicited Tuesday.

MAYOR COLVIN.

Mayor Colvin was the first witness called. He testified that the city had made no settlement with Mr. Gage. All that had been done was to accept Mr. Gage's proposition to place his property in the hands of a trustee, to be converted into cash as soon as possible, or within eight months, the money realized to be paid to the city in discharge of the indebtedness, so far as it would go. The bondsmen had been prosecuted for the reason that they declined to agree to a stipulation with the city that, in the event of the property placed in the hands of the trustee, not bringing a sufficient amount of money to cover the deficit, they would pay the balance without suit. Neither the rights of the city nor the people had been compromised in any way by the action taken, as everything was done under the advice of Corporation Counsel Norton, Mr. B. G. Caulfield, and Judge Dickey.

JUDGE NORTON.

The second witness was Judge Norton, Corporation Counsel. His testimony was very short, and comparatively unimportant, as it had reference mainly to the legal advice given by him to the city authorities after the discovery of the defalcation. He could give no information whatever as to the disposition of the Treasury funds, but promptly answered all questions touching the legal aspect of the case.

MR. TULEY.

Mr. Murray F. Tuley was the next witness called. His testimony was of the same general character as that of Judge Norton, he having no personal knowledge of the defalcation. While he was Corporation Counsel, there appeared to be no grounds for suspecting Mr. Gage of dishonesty. The witness never heard his character for integrity questioned until after the election, when the condition of the City Treasury was made public. A few legal questions were put to Mr. Tuley, and after giving his opinion he was allowed to retire.

H. F. EAMES

testified, as a banker, to what he knew about the funds in the hands of the City Treasurer. He stated the amount on deposit in the Commercial National Bank, and at the request of some of the jurymen stated the practice in regard to paying interest on city deposits.

FRANK BARRETT

was not regularly examined, but was simply recalled for the purpose of giving additional information concerning the oaths administered by him as a Notary Public to Mr. Gage when the latter presented his monthly statement. He was sent after the last statement made by Mr. Gage, and, after it had been examined by the jurors, the State's Attorney announced that the evidence was all in, and that the case was in the hands of the jury.

THE CASE SUBMITTED.

A brief discussion followed on some point of law, which, it is believed, had reference to the right of Mr. Gage to thirty days' grace before paying over the deficit, and the result was that Mr. Reed called upon Judge Rogers, in the Criminal Court, for an opinion. The Judge furnished it on a sheet of foolscap, and it was read to the jury by the State's Attorney, but could not be understood by the anxious listeners outside. The jury appeared to be satisfied, and Mr. Reed resumed his remarks. He summed up the testimony very briefly, but at times his remarks were rather indistinct to our reporter on his perch, and the connection was lost in consequence. He was heard to say, however, that the testimony developed two offenses on the part of Mr. Gage, both of which were indictable, viz., embezzlement and perjury. It was for the jury, he said, to determine whether the evidence was conclusive on those points, and he left the matter in their hands, feeling confident that their action in the premises would be for the best interests of the community.

DISCUSSION.

Some time was spent in argument, in which the voices of two gentlemen, whose names it would not be proper to mention, were heard advocating leniency to Mr. Gage; but the majority appeared to be unwilling to listen to their appeals, and separate ballots were finally ordered to be taken on the charges of embezzlement or failure to turn over public money, and of perjury. In both cases the affirmative vote was almost unanimous, and, accordingly, the State's Attorney was instructed to draw up the indictments and present them to the jury this morning.

THE INDICTMENTS.

One of these indictments was for perjury, but it could not be ascertained whether the other was under the State law for failure to turn over the money, or the city charter for unlawful use of city funds. The street reports were equally divided between the two. The penalty is the same in both cases. The following is the provision of the State law relative to a failure to turn over moneys:

If any officer or person who now is, or hereinafter may be, intrusted to collect, disburse, receive, or safely keep any money or moneys, revenue or revenues, belonging to this State, to the school fund of this State, to the school fund of any county or township, to any county in this State, to any canal, turnpike, or railway fund of this State, or any county thereof, or to any fund for the improvement of any public road, river, creek, or on oil or water-course bordering on or within this State, or to any other fund now in being, or hereafter to be established by law for public purposes, and who shall fail or refuse to pay over all moneys, warrants, bills, notes, and orders which any such officer or person shall receive for disbursement, and has not disbursed, or collect or shall receive, or shall receive for safe-keeping, belonging to this State, to any county of this State, or to any such fund as aforesaid, when such officer or person shall be thereto required by law, and demand duly made by the successor or successors of such officer or person to whom such moneys, warrants, bills, notes, or orders ought to be paid over, or to his or their attorney or agent, duly authorized in writing, signed and acknowledged, if such demand be practicable; every such officer or person shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by confinement in the Penitentiary for any term not less than one year, nor more than ten years: *Provided*, that no person shall be committed to the Penitentiary under this section, unless the money not paid over shall amount to $100, if it appears that such failure or refusal shall be occasioned by unavoidable loss or accident. Every person convicted under the provisions of this section shall forever thereafter be ineligible and disqualified from holding any office of honor or profit in this State.

If the indictment is found under the city charter, it is on the following provision:

The Treasurer and City Collector, and all receivers of city money are hereby required to keep safely, without loaning or using, unless differently directed by ordinance or resolution of the Common Council, all the city or public moneys collected by them, or otherwise at any time placed in their custody or disposal, till the same are paid over or directed by the proper officer, warrant, law, or order of the corporation to be transferred or paid out, and to make all payments and transfers promptly when thereto required by any law or order of said corporation, or under any regulation of the Comptroller. And if any one of said officers, or of those connected with them in the collection, safe-keeping, or disbursing of said city revenues shall convert to his or their own use, in any way whatever, or shall use by way of investment in any kind of property or merchandise, or shall loan, with or without interest, unless differently directed by ordinance or resolution of the Common Council, any portion of said city moneys intrusted to him or them for safe-keeping, disbursement, payment, transfer, or for any other purpose, every such act shall be deemed and adjudged to be an embezzlement of so much of the said moneys as shall be thus taken, converted, used, or loaned, which is hereby declared a felony, and any officer or agent of said city, and all persons advising or participating in such act, or being a party thereto, shall, upon conviction before any court of competent jurisdiction in this State, be sentenced to imprisonment for a term of not less than six months nor more than ten years in the Penitentiary of this State; and also be fined in a sum equal to the amount of the money embezzled.

PERJURY.

The indictment for perjury was found on the evidence of Mr. Frank Barrett, a clerk in the office of the Comptroller, before whom Mr. Gage took the following oath at the end of every month, when he presented his financial statements to the Comptroller:

I, D. A. Gage, City Treasurer, being duly sworn, upon oath say that the foregoing statement, so far as I know or have reason to believe, is a fair, accurate, and full statement of the matters to which it relates, and of all moneys in my hands which I, or any one for me, has received since my last official account was rendered; and that I have not directly or indirectly used, loaned, invested, or converted to my own use, or suffered any one to use, loan, invest, or convert to his or their own use, any of the public moneys receivable or received by me, or subject to my warrant or control, and that I have rendered a true and full account thereof in my said foregoing statement, and further saith not. D. A. GAGE.

Sworn, etc.

(SEAL) FRANK BARRETT, Notary Public.

The jury had before them the last monthly statement made by Mr. Gage, in which he swore that the amount of money in the Treasury was $1,183,000, while in fact it was $500,000 less.

The following statute defines the crime of perjury, and prescribes the penalty therefor:

Every person having taken an oath or made affirmation, in any judicial proceeding, or in any other matter, where by law an oath or affirmation is required, who shall swear or affirm willfully, corruptly, and falsely, in a matter material to the issue or point in question, or shall suborn any other person to swear or affirm as aforesaid, shall be deemed guilty of perjury, or subornation (as the case may be), and upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by confinement in the Penitentiary for a term not less than one year nor more than fourteen years.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

Announcements.

The teachers of the public schools of Chicago will be paid Saturday.

The Rev. Dr. Ryder will lecture about "The Brotherhood of Head, Hand, and Heart," at the Third Unitarian Church, this evening.

The Union noonday prayer-meeting will be held to-day in the main audience-hall of the Methodist Episcopal Church, southeast corner of Washington and Clark streets. The Rev. E. P. Goodwin will lead.

The sale of reserved seats for Bishop Cheney's new lecture, to be delivered in the Union Park Congregational Church Tuesday evening, Jan. 13, on "Wickliffe, the Reformer," commences this morning. This will be the only opportunity to hear the Bishop lecture outside of his own church, he having refused all previous invitations, and only yielding in this instance at the earnest request of the Young Men's Christian Association.

The City Hall.

The Board of Police yesterday accepted the resignation of Policeman James M. Lackey.

A son of Hugh Maher has been appointed to a clerkship in the tax-department of the City Clerk's office.

It is settled now that Mr. Moody is to be chief clerk in the City Clerk's office. Bluhm has been given the next position, and he and his friends are satisfied.

BOILER INSPECTOR.

It was rumored around the City Hall yesterday that the Mayor has decided to withdraw his nominee for Boiler Inspector. The Aldermen insist that Hamilton is at least not acquainted theoretically with the business, and hence, as the Committee will not report favorably, his confirmation would be very doubtful. A new candidate, John Egan, looms up prominently now. He is said to be capable, and is backed by a strong influence.

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

It is said now that Philo Warner is to be the member of the Board of Public Works from the South Side. Mayor Colvin asserts that the rumor is untrue, and that he has not yet made up his mind who he will appoint. Philip Conley's friends are sure he will be the lucky man. "We have the Mayor's pledge," they say, "and if he does not nominate him he will lose every Irish friend he has in the Council."

NO WORK FOR THE UNEMPLOYED.

The proprietors of the lumber-yards at the foot of Twenty-second street refuse to allow the Board of Public Works to cart dirt through their inclosures. Hence the widening of the river at that point will have to be done by dredging. This will prevent the employment of fifty or sixty men for two or three months, as no others than those who work the dredges will be needed. The Board proposed excavating by hand to give work to some of the unemployed, but this action of the lumber-dealers compels a change of plans.

THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

The Council Finance Committee met in the Mayor's office yesterday afternoon. They first considered a proposition of the Bank of Chicago. This institution has $15,000 of the city funds, and does not desire to pay it over at present. The officers claim an offset of $4,000 on account of money due from D. A. Gage, and offer to hand over $1,000 in cash, and give notes for $10,000, payable in three, six, and nine months. After some discussion, the matter was referred to the Corporation Counsel. The Committee then took up the resolution directing them to inquire into Gage's defalcation, and agreed to report in accordance with the facts. No action was taken on Woodman's resolution prohibiting the City Treasurer from loaning money and pocketing the interest.

Petty Crime.

Michael McGerey kept some insurance money that did not belong to him, and yesterday Justice Boyden held him to the Criminal Court in bail of $500.

L. M. Habel, who figured here as a letter-box thief with marked ability some time ago, has been arrested in New York for carrying on the same practices there.

Harry Williams, "bunko-roper," "watch-stuffer," and general vagrant, was yesterday examined by Justice Scully for stealing some tobacco and cigars, and bound over to the Criminal Court in bail of $300.

Charles Ryan, alias Henderson, one of the garroters who robbed George Mace, a merchant of Milford, Ill., Tuesday night, was examined by Justice Scully yesterday, and the case continued till the 13th, in bail of $5,000. The case was continued for the purpose of arresting Ryan's accomplices.

James Johnson and William Sullivan, alias "Stumpy," were taking a morning walk about 3 o'clock Wednesday, when Officers Ebinger and Bellows met them, and, knowing their character, thought it well to search them. This the officers were doing, when "Stumpy" drew a revolver and shot at the officers, the bullet going through Bellows' hand and lodging in Ebinger's coat-lining. Yesterday Justice Scully held them to the Criminal Court, Sullivan in bail of $5,000 and Johnson in $2,000.

Personal.

W. S. Walker, formerly city editor of the *Times*, left yesterday for Washington, where he will act as special correspondent of the *Times*.

Miss M. F. Buchanan, well known in press circles in this city, delivered a presentation address last Saturday evening, in Detroit, for which she received a vote of thanks.

Mr. Joseph Penman, an elderly gentleman, whose residence is at No. 316 North Carpenter street, has been missing from his home since Saturday. His friends are anxiously inquiring for him.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Sherman House—W. L. Van Nest, Louisville, Ky.; J. C. Mitchell, Philadelphia; J. W. Thomas, New York; Dr. J. H. Bray, Chatham, Ont.; W. G. Wilson. . . . . *Pacific Hotel*—The Hon. J. J. Fisher, Cincinnati; H. Von Gundell, Mexico; A. B. Howard, Nashville, Tenn.; Judge H. W. Blodgett, Waukegan; Judge J. N. Drummond, Toledo; Amos Cotting, New York; S. A. Bowman, Springfield, Ohio; F. L. Moore, Georgetown, D. C. . . . . *Palmer House*—Ira DeGraff, Winona, Minn.; E. M. Perrine, Milwaukee; Isaac B. Hone, Clinton, Ia.; Dr. I. I. Hays, New York; John H. Stevenson, Iowa; J. M. Egan, Galesburg, Ill.; the Rev. Mr. Murray, Boston; E. A. Bates, Ex-State Treasurer, Springfield; James Redpath, Boston.

GEN. JOHN MESSER.

At a meeting of the members of the Merchants' Exchange, held on last evening, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, We are called to mourn the untimely end of Gen. John Messer, a prominent member of this Association,

Resolved, That we recognize in the death of Gen. Messer, during the prime and vigor of his manhood, a solemn warning of how uncertain is life and inevitable is death.

Resolved, That his career as a man and a merchant was marked by untiring industry, lofty enterprise, and unsullied honor, promising a long future of great usefulness and undoubted success. His example was influential, and his loss is irreparable to the wholesale grocery trade of this city.

Resolved, That the nobility of his character was illustrated in his devotion to the cause of his country, his bravery on many battle-fields, and the honorable wounds and scars he bears to his tomb, while his Christian principles were exemplified in his daily intercourse with his fellow-men.

Resolved, That to the bereaved and afflicted widow and family of our deceased friend we tender our profound condolence and sympathy in their grief, ever remembering they have a heritage of consolation in the memory of an affectionate husband and father, without a blot on the record of his life.

Resolved, That with the remaining partners of the firm of which he was a member, we deeply regret the great loss they have sustained.

Resolved, That we will attend his funeral in a body, and that a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minutes, presented to his family, and published in the daily press of the city.

The Photographic Association.

The annual meeting of the Chicago Photographic Association was held yesterday evening at the rooms of Charles W. Stevens, No. 158 State street. The Chair was taken by W. Herter, President of the Association. The minutes of the last meeting being read, the meeting proceeded to the election of officers for the ensuing year, which resulted as follows: President, G. A. Douglas; First Vice-President, P. B. Greene; Second Vice-President, D. H. Cross; Treasurer, C. D. Mosher; Secretary, O. F. Weaver; Executive Committee, A. Hesler, E. D. Ormsby, and Joshua Smith. At the conclusion of the lecture the meeting adjourned.

The Chicago Christian Union.

The regular monthly meeting of the Board of Government of the Chicago Christian Union was held at No. 114 Madison street yesterday, the Rev. Joseph Haven, Vice President, in the chair. The members present were Judge Booth, W. R. Page, C. C. Bonney, J. H. Roberts, W. A. Stanton, C. W. Wendte, and O. C. Gibbs, Superintendent. The Superintendent reported the work of the Union as in a very satisfactory condition. The rooms were well filled every day and evening by persons availing themselves of the privileges of the reading-room, library, lectures, classes, sociables, gymnasium, and Health-Lift. The Monday evening Free Lecture Course was proving a great success, the audience being large. The weekly programme for lectures and classes, as now arranged for the winter, is as follows:

Monday Evening—Free lecture course and advanced class in German.

Tuesday Evening—Prof. Haven's class in English literature and class in phonography.

Wednesday Evening—Class in astronomy and primary classes in German.

Thursday Evening—Reserved for sociables and entertainments.

Friday Evening—Classes in French and vocal music.

Saturday Evening—Literary Society.

The additions to the membership during the month of December were 87, viz.: Annual, 59; subscription, 5; and contributing, 23.

The Treasurer reported receipts for current expenses, $394, and expenditures, $391.29, leaving a balance of $2.71. In common with other benevolent organizations, the Union experiences difficulty in raising the means for current expenses during the present winter.

The Chairman of the Gymnasium Committee reported, recommending that the branch gymnasium on Indiana avenue be closed, and that such of the apparatus as is not needed at the gymnasium at 114 Madison street be sold. The recommendations of the Committee were adopted.

The Chairman of the Lecture Committee reported that he had been successful in securing the services of a large number of our most prominent citizens,—clergymen, professional, and business men,—as well as several from abroad, and that this could not fail to make the free lecture course one of the best ever given in the city. After the transaction of some unimportant business, the meeting adjourned till Monday, when the question of finances will be specially considered.

The Gas-Inspector's Report.

The following is a report of Mr. Siebel, Gas-Inspector, for the month of December, made in accordance with Sec. 3 of an ordinance to regulate the use of gas for illuminating purposes:

THE WEST SIDE.

The average consumption of gas on the West Side, calculated by the test-lamps, amounted for the month of December to 1,999½ cubic feet per lamp. The lamps were lighted on twenty-six nights, and on the average burned twelve hours and twenty-seven minutes per night, as appears from the report of the watchman of the test-lamps. The average consumption of each test-lamp per hour was 5.9 cubic feet, a result which justifies a thorough test of the burners of these lamps, and I have already informed the gas companies of my intention to make such a test as soon as possible. The number of street-lamps which were reported as not lighted during the past month was 104.

NORTH AND SOUTH SIDES.

The average consumption of gas on the North and South Sides, calculated from the condition of the city test-meter, was 1,442 cubic feet per lamp for the month of December. This calculation leaves out the test-meter in the engine-house on Eldridge court, since the burner of the test-meter was altered by some unauthorized person, and a close examination shows that this burner consumes only 3½ feet per hour. The lamps were lit on the South and North Sides for 28 nights, and, on the average, burned 12 hours and 53 minutes each night. The average consumption of each test-lamp per hour was 4.77 cubic feet. The number of street-lamps which were lit during the past month on the North and South Sides was 459.

TEST-METERS.

The ordinance requires the test-meters to be kept in a closed box, but I find that all those on the West Side, with the exception of the one in the engine-house, No. 80 West Lake street, are left exposed. The test-meter in the Michigan street engine-house is in the same condition. The test-meter No. 240,094, which is placed in the engine-house on the corner of Clinton and Washington streets, cannot be used, since the new building has not yet been completed. This test-meter should be put in use as soon as possible, since the rate of average consumption would thereby be considerably diminished.

PHOTOMETRIC MEASUREMENT.

In the photometric measurements, taking 120 grains of a parafine candle per hour as a basis, the gas flame consumed five cubic feet per hour, under a pressure of two inches and a temperature of 60 degrees Fahrenheit. The measurements of the illuminating power of the gas furnished by the Chicago Gas-light and Coke Company give very different results at different times, as follows:

Dec. 30, 11 o'clock a. m., 11-candle power.
Dec. 31, 11 o'clock a. m., 16-candle power.
Jan. 4, 11 o'clock a. m., 14-candle power.
Jan. 3, 10 o'clock a. m., 12-candle power.
Jan. 5, 11 o'clock a. m., 11-candle power.

Since the photometer in my office cannot be supplied with the gas furnished by the West Side Company, it is impossible to subject this gas to a photometric test, but measures will be taken to make it possible in the future.

EVANSTON.

The Board of Trustees met in regular session Tuesday evening. Present—Trustees Gilbert, Willard, Powers, and Blanchard.

The Clerk presented a statement of the expenditures of the village from April 15, 1873, to Dec. 1, 1873, showing that $5,427.72 had been expended on improvements, repairs, current expenses, etc., out of an appropriation of $12,300, and that there was remaining unpaid the sum of $6,914.66. On two items, the total sum of $42.38 has been expended in excess of the appropriations therefor.

Bills to the amount of $460.48 were presented, audited, and ordered paid.

The Village Attorney reported an ordinance on horse-railroads, and one granting the right of way to the Evanston Horse Railway. It was referred to the Committee on Streets.

The Northwestern University presented for the approval of the Board a plat of the University Subdivision, extending from Foster to Milburn streets, between Chicago and Orrington avenues. It was referred to the Committee on Plats.

The bond for William H. Lunt, Village Treasurer, in the penal sum of $150,000 was presented and referred to the Attorney for his approval. The sureties are W. H. Lunt, Stephen P. Lunt, and Harvey B. Hurd.

An ordinance in regard to the fire limits, repealing the present ordinance, was read and put upon its passage. The only change made is in inserting a provision allowing the Board to grant permission to build within the limits or put up additions, in special cases, which was omitted from the present ordinance by mistake. The Board recently discovered that it had granted several of these special permissions, without legal authority.

On motion of Trustee Blanchard, the petition and communication received at the last meeting, requesting a postponement of work on the Water-Works, were taken from the files and referred to a special committee consisting of the entire Board, which is to report at the next meeting.

The Village Attorney has been at work revising the ordinances of the village, some of which were not in legal shape, and presented several for the approval of the Board. An ordinance relating to ordinances, and one relating to elections and filling vacancies, were adopted.

The Clerk was also directed to publish the fire ordinance.

Adjourned for one week.

Rival Anecdotes.

Dr. Robert Chambers tells the following story, which he had from the Rev. W. McGregor, Sterling: Mr. Finlayson, Town Clerk of Sterling in the latter part of the seventeenth century, was noted for the marvelous in conversation. He was on a visit to the last Earl of Monteith and Airth, in his castle of Talla, on the Loch of Monteith, and was about taking leave, when he was asked by the Earl whether he had seen the sailing cherry tree. "No," said Finlayson. "What sort of a thing is it?" "It is," replied the Earl, "a tree that has grown out of a goose's mouth from a stone that the bird had swallowed, and which she bears about with her in her voyages round the Loch. It is now in full fruit of the most exquisite flavor. Finlayson," he added, "can you, with all your powers of memory and fancy, match my story of the cherry tree?" "Perhaps I can," said Finlayson, clearing his throat, and adding: "When Oliver Cromwell was at Airth, one of his cannon sent a ball to Sterling, and lodged it in the mouth of a trumpet which one of the troopers in the castle was in the act of sounding." "Was the trumpeter killed?" said the Earl. "No, my Lord," replied Finlayson, determined to outdo the Earl in "drawing the long bow;" "he blew the ball back, and killed the artilleryman who had fired it."

James Anthony Froude will contest the representation of Peterborough, England, with Mr. Whalley, of Tichborne fame.

RAILROAD NEWS.

Increase of Freights to the East.

Progress Made in the Railroad War.

The Kankakee Line Will Remain Neutral—Last Move of the B. & O.

INCREASE OF FREIGHTS.

It will be remembered that last June the freight rates on the various freight lines in this city were considerably reduced, in order to enable the roads to compete successfully with the water routes. Now that navigation has closed, and the railroads have nothing to fear from that quarter, they claim that to continue these rates would be ruinous, and therefore a conference of the agents of the various freight lines was held about New Year's, when it was decided to make an increase in their schedule of freight rates. The increase will be as follows:

First-class	$1.00 per 100 lbs.
Second-class	90c per 100 lbs.
Third-class	70c per 100 lbs.
Fourth-class	55c per 100 lbs.
Special	45c per 100 lbs.

The new schedule is now in the hands of the printer, and will be published in a few days.

THE RAILROAD WAR.

The war between the Baltimore & Ohio and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has assumed a new aspect, and there is now a fair prospect that the fight will be limited to those roads proper, and that their connections will have nothing to do with it. The Baltimore & Ohio Company has no line of its own to this city, but does its business over the Kankakee Line, which road will be a rival to the Baltimore & Ohio so soon as its new line, which is now constructing, is completed to this city. The Kankakee people are therefore unwilling to aid the Baltimore & Ohio Road in its fight against the Pennsylvania Company. A meeting was held yesterday by the representatives of the Kankakee Line and the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad, with which the Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne connects for Cincinnati, for the purpose of arranging a passenger tariff of their own, compelling both the fighting Companies to transfer their base of operations from this city to their own territory east of Pittsburgh and north of Cincinnati. It is understood that an arrangement has been effected, by which the fare to Cincinnati will hereafter be $8 instead of $10 as heretofore, and that round-trip tickets will be sold at a reduction of 20 per cent from the regular rates.

The Baltimore & Ohio people, undismayed by the action of the above two lines, have now established ticket offices in this city and St. Louis, buying local tickets at regular rates to Cincinnati, and filling out with tickets of their own issue from there East. In consequence the various railroad managers in this city are greatly alarmed, fearing a general break in rates, the B. & O. threatening to bring in other Eastern lines. The following dispatch was received yesterday by several of the Railroad Superintendents in this city from a prominent railroad manager in St. Louis:

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company has placed tickets on sale in an outside office at cut-rates, buying local tickets to Cincinnati, and filling out with tickets of their own issue. The agreement of Sept. 18, 1871, does not cover such case, and, as the action of the Baltimore & Ohio threatens to bring in other Eastern lines and break rates, I am requested to call a meeting of St. Louis lines, parties to that agreement, to take the necessary action. Can you attend at Southern St. Louis to-morrow at 10 o'clock?

The agreement of which the dispatch speaks, is an agreement made by all the roads leading to or from St. Louis, that they will not permit their connecting lines to pay commissions for tickets sold over any of the respective roads of the parties to the agreement, and that they will promptly discharge any employe or officer, no matter what his rank or position, who violates it, or knowingly permits it to be violated when in his power to prevent it. They also agreed that they would not permit their connecting roads to employ solicitors, or other passenger men in St. Louis or East St. Louis to work for business over their lines. This agreement, about which much ado was made at the time it was passed, has never been kept, and every road that became a party to it has openly violated it ever since. It is well known fact that more scalping and runner business is done in St. Louis than anywhere else, and, at the late Convention of Railroad Managers in this city, the managers of the St. Louis lines were the last ones to give in their adherence to the abolition of the payment of commissions to scalpers and agents. But now, when the shoe pinches the other foot, they are at once in favor of enforcing an agreement openly violated since its passage, Sept. 4, 1871, and to the provisions of which they were strongly opposed at the late meeting of the Railway Association of America. The railroad managers in this city, knowing how much reliance can be placed in the promises and agreements of St. Louis managers, wisely staid at home, preferring to fight their battles on their own account, and let the St. Louis managers find out for themselves "what to do about it."

WESTERN RAILROAD ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting of the Western Railroad Association will be held at the Grand Pacific Hotel, in this city, the 13th inst., at 12 o'clock. Members of the Association, and other railroad companies in the West and Southwest, have been specially requested each to send a representative to attend this meeting, for the purpose of more fully considering the extent of the interests which railroad companies have in common with each other, respecting patented inventions and claims, and to consider also how the Association can best promote such interests.

PERSONAL.

Mr. William Wainright, hitherto the head of the Managing Directors' office of the Grand Trunk Railway, has been promoted General Passenger Agent of the same Company. He will have charge of all the passenger agencies both in Canada and the United States, and will make all arrangements for passenger business, and regulate the fares over the entire line.

Mr. J. C. McMullen, Superintendent of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, has gone to Bloomington to perfect the arrangements lately made with the engineers on their road.

The Milwaukee & St. Louis Project.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 7.—The Chief-Engineer of the proposed Milwaukee & St. Louis Railroad Company was interviewed by your correspondent to-day as to the prospect of obtaining stock from the country through which it is proposed to pass. The Engineer stated that the country was thickly settled, the farms being large, averaging from 300 to 1,200 acres, and that the population was enthusiastically in favor of the road, the utmost detestation being expressed of the tyranny and extortion practiced by the Chicago & Northwestern, which admits them to Chicago on starvation terms, and rigidly excludes them from any other market. The promoters of this road make a great point that this is a Granger's line, and calculated to remove the railroad monopolies of which they complain. It is claimed also that this line gives a direct route from the northern to the Missouri iron ore deposits, the admixture of which gives the finest yield of iron, and that Milwaukee will be the iron manufacturing centre of the future.

The Iowa Pacific—Election of Directors.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Jan. 7.—The rumored negotiation of the bonds of the Iowa Pacific Railroad is confirmed. The amount is $2,600,000, and is at the rate of $20,000 a mile of road. This will secure the construction of the road to Fort Dodge.

Elections for Directors of the Chicago, Clinton & Dubuque and the Chicago, Dubuque & Minnesota Roads took place here to-day. The following-named Directors were elected for both roads: J. K. Graves, J. F. Joy, J. M. Walker, J. A. Rhomberg, Nathaniel Thayer, H. H. Hunnewell, J. W. Brooks, Sydney Bartlett, J. A. Burnham. The same officers as last year were subsequently elected. Only two of the Directors were present at the election.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Soon after the Fire, Mrs. Konsberg, desiring to help the poor, started an Industrial School, which has been the means of doing a great deal of good. This school meets every Saturday p. m., from 2 to 4 o'clock, in Moody's new Tabernacle, on the North Side. There from thirty to sixty poor, half-clad children, from 5 to 13 years of age, assemble, and are taught by Mrs. Konsberg to sew and make little garments, as well as sing and read. Hundreds of children have in this school received their first and only instruction, and gone forth with improved manners, and industrious, orderly habits. On Wednesday p. m. Mrs. K. meets the parents of these children, sings to them, and gives them counsel and assistance. It would do one's heart good to see how gratefully these poor parents and children receive everything given to them,—old garments, pictures, anything. One woman was thankful for a few rags sent in, as it would help buy her a few cents' worth of sugar. Bits of calico, old clothing, almost anything, is acceptable to these people. The Industrial School is a very meritorious institution, and deserves encouragement from all whose sympathies are with the humble, honest poor. Ladies would be interested in visiting the school, even if their sympathy and aid went no further. M.

THE WEEK OF PRAYER.

The third of the Union prayer-meetings was held in the Methodist Church Block yesterday at noon, and was very well attended. The meeting was led by the Rev. Mr. Kittredge. The particular object of the hour's devotion was prayer for the increase of the ministry, in numbers, efficiency, and holiness, and that to this end God would pour out His holy spirit upon them, upon families, upon churches, and upon all schools and colleges.

In his opening prayer, Mr. Kittredge asked for the fulfillment of God's promise, that an earnest prayer will always be answered. He asked for a pouring down of God's holy spirit, not only on the present meeting, but also on all meetings which were holding in different parts of the world.

After the singing by the congregation of the seventy-first hymn, the leader of the meeting read the second chapter of the Book of Acts.

A gentleman prayed for the success of the meeting, asking that it might prove a day of Pentecost, and be the means of the foundation of grace to many who attended it.

The congregation then sang the hymn beginning, "There is a fountain filled with blood."

The leader of the meeting then read several written requests sent him by different persons for the prayers of the meeting, and they were referred to different gentlemen with the request that they would make the prayers desired.

The congregation then sang the hymn beginning "All hail the power of Jesus' name," after which the leader of the meeting stated that he thought in his position as leader it was hardly his place to take up the time of the meeting, but he would briefly refer to the special object of the meeting, which, as shown in the schedule, was for an outpouring of the spirit upon families, churches, schools, and colleges. He said that the utmost care devoted to the welfare, spiritual and temporal, of these institutions would avail nothing without earnest prayer. He hoped, in the brief hour in which they had come together, the congregation would "take hold of the horns of the altar." What was wanted was the presence of the power of the Holy Ghost. There were churches which were icebergs for the lack of this presence, and there were families which felt its lack very deeply.

Mr. J. V. Farwell spoke briefly, and asked the congregation to pray that the use of the sword of the Spirit might be felt at the Sabbath-school meeting to be held in the afternoon.

In response to his invitation, Mr. Bell made a prayer, in which he asked for the success of the Sunday-school meeting, and of all prayer-meetings at present in progress.

The congregation then joined in singing the hymn beginning, "We are traveling home to Heaven above. Will you go?"

A gentleman stated that he thought he knew the writer of a request for prayer in behalf of a man who was under the tyranny of intoxicating liquor. He thought Christians were too lax in helping such men in their trouble, and stated that the only one who had tried to help a friend of his who was laboring under the tyranny of strong drink was an infidel. He hoped there would be an improvement in this respect among Christians.

Another gentleman stated that he was a living example of the efficacy of prayer. But for the prayers and pleadings of his wife and sisters he would now be, as he was once, a miserable drunkard. He thought no one should be ashamed to whisper in the ears of a wanderer, "There is a fire at thy feet."

Maj. Whittle would like to know what would be thought of a number of people who, wishing to enter a house with the front door thrown open, yet wandered round about it, seeking for another entry? This was what many would-be Christians were doing. The way to truth was open, and the path was plain before them, yet they looked for another road.

The congregation then joined in singing a verse of the hymn beginning, "Oh, could I speak the matchless word."

A gentleman only knew of one sinner in the meeting. He wished that more sinners would attend.

The Rev. Mr. Daniels referred to the success of Brother Moody, who is at present leading noonday prayer-meetings in Edinboro, Scotland, which are daily attended by as many as 2,500 people. He attributed the success of Mr. Moody's efforts to his incessant praying for the presence of the Holy Spirit in his work. At the conclusion of his remarks, Mr. Daniels made a fervent prayer for the presence of that spirit at the meetings at present in progress.

The leader of the meeting reminded the congregation that the week of prayer was not intended to be a religious luxury, where praying and singing might be indulged in by those who had already found Christ. Each one should try and bring an impenitent sinner with him. They must not allow themselves to be discouraged by anticipating a rebuff, but fortify themselves by prayer beforehand, without which their attempt could hardly be successful. He hoped that at to-day's meeting there would be a large attendance of sinners.

After the singing of the hymn beginning "We all must speak for Jesus," the Rev. Mr. Kittredge announced that the noonday meeting of to-day would be held in the church at the end of the hall. He had heard it could not be obtained without payment for its use, but he thought that no church should charge for its occupation for the purpose intended. After the benediction by the leader, the meeting dispersed.

SUICIDE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 6.—William B. Bashaw, of Rochester, in this county, was found dead yesterday in a piece of woods south of the town. It is supposed that he committed suicide, as a bottle labeled poison was found near him. He had been absent from his home six months, and had just returned. He was 36 years old, and unmarried.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 6.—Robert Smith, a well-to-do farmer, living about eight miles from Marshall, has committed suicide by hanging himself. He was over 60 years of age. The cause of his act is not yet known.

AN ARTESIAN WELL FOR OMAHA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 6.—A special election will be held in this city Feb. 3 to decide whether the people will vote $20,000 in bonds to pay for sinking an artesian well. The old bonds are believed to be invalid, and have never been issued.

The United States Life.

On the 1st day of the present month the twenty-fourth annual report of the United States Life Insurance Company, of New York, was published. The statement of the year's operations was completed at 10 p. m. of Dec. 31, and the publication of it on the succeeding day shows a promptness on the part of the Company that cannot be too highly commended.

The report sets forth the following facts: That the interest receipts during the year have more than paid the losses by death; that the dividends of this year have been largely in excess of the last; that the amount paid for surrendered policies is much less than last year, showing increased confidence on the part of the public, and a faith in the soundness of the Company which is remarkable when the terrible condition of monetary affairs is considered; that the assets are of a solid character; that there is a handsome surplus over all liabilities; and last, but not least, that the balance in the hands of agents is unusually small.

The statement is valuable in many respects. It shows that the United States Life Insurance Company is managed by men who not only labor assiduously in the interests of the policy-holders, but labor effectively. The watchful care which has enabled them to exhibit such a satisfactory list of assets, and so little outstanding and unused money, is a solid foundation for the confidence reposed in the Company by those who do business with it. Of the premiums in course of collection but $29,000 were actually outside of the Company's office in New York, being less than one week's premium receipts. Fuller particulars will be found in the advertisement in another column.

FINANCIAL.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.
BANKERS,
No. 18 Broad-st., N. Y.,

Transact a general banking business in all its details, allowing interest upon deposits to

BANKS, SAVINGS INSTITUTIONS, PRIVATE BANKERS, AND INDIVIDUALS.

Particular attention paid to the investment of ESTATE AND TRUST FUNDS,

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Buy and sell upon commission Gold, United States Stocks, and all securities dealt in at the New York Stock Exchange.

First-class Municipal and Railroad Bonds negotiated.

EUGENE E. ROBINSON, THOMAS H. ATKINS,
GEORGE H. CHASE, WILLIAM T. MORRIS.

AMUSEMENTS.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.
NILSSON.

N. B.—The sale of Season Tickets will commence this Thursday, the 8th January, at Bauer's Music Store, corner of State and Monroe-sts., under Palmer House.
N. B.—The sale for Single Nights will commence to-morrow (Friday) at same place.

Ten Nights and Two Matinees of the
STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA CO.
COMMENCING
Monday Evening, Jan. 12, 1874.

The Company comprises the following artists:
MADAME CHRISTINE NILSSON,
M'LLE OSTAVA TORRIANI, M'LLE MARESI,
MISS ANNIE LOUISE CARY,
Signor ITALO CAMPANINI, M. VICTOR CAPOUL,
Sig. DEL PUENTE, Sig. MARRA,
Sig. NANNETTI, Sig. SCOLARA,
GRAND CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA.
Musical Director and Conductor........Sig. MUZIO.
Assistant Conductor........S. BEHRENS.

Season Tickets (10 nights), Price........$30
Season Tickets (5 nights), either the first five representations or the last five representations, Price........$15

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

Thursday, Friday, Saturday, and Saturday Matinee, the powerful Operatic Play,

GUY MANNERING.

Last nights of MISS AUGUSTA DARGON in her great character of MEG MERRILIES.

Monday evening next—"NOT GUILTY."
In preparation—"MAGNOLIA."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
CLOSING NIGHTS WITH THE POPULAR
MR. SOTHERN.
TO-NIGHT, GRAND DOUBLE BILL.
DUNDREARY MARRIED AND SETTLED,
With the beautiful 3-act Comedy,
DAVID GARRICK.

MYERS' OPERA-HOUSE,
Monroe-st., bet. Dearborn and State.
Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrels.

SIMPLE SIMON reconstructed. New Tricks, New Dresses, and New Scenery. First week of the tragical, farcical, and classical burlesque entitled SAMSON. Bobby Newcomb, Mackin and Wilson, Billy Rice, Mast. Geo. Davenport, Ernst Linden, Wm. Arlington, Ben Cotton, and Jno. R. Kemble in new and startling acts. Every Evening and Saturday Matinee.
Look out for A SLIPPERY DAY.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 9, last night in Chicago and Benefit of

SALVINI,

The Illustrious Italian Tragedian, when will be performed a new and thrilling Drama by Paolo Giacometti, author of "Elizabeth" and "Marie Antoinette,"
LA MORTE CIVILE (Civil Death).
SALVINI in his original role, CONRAD, in which he has achieved his grandest triumphs.
SATURDAY—Farewell Matinee—HAMLET.
SALVINI in his great role of HAMLET.

UNION PARK CONG'L CHURCH.
NEW LECTURE—ONCE ONLY.
RIGHT REV. CHAS. E. CHENEY, D. D.,
TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 13, 1874.
Subject—WICKLIFFE, "The Reformer."

Admittance, 25 cts.; reserved seats, 50 cts. Reserved seats for sale at Bliss & Sharp's, corner Twenty-second-st. and Wabash-av.; Buck & Rayner's, corner Madison and State-sts.; F. J. Blatchford, corner Madison and Sangamon-sts.; A. Butterfield, corner Lake and Paulina-sts.

MUSIC HALL.
WILKIE COLLINS

Author of "The Woman in White," "The New Magdalen," &c., will read in Music Hall on FRIDAY, Jan. 16, an original story, entitled "THE DREAM WOMAN: A MYSTERY."

Tickets ($1 reserved, 75c. admission) for sale at Cobb's Library, 36 Monroe-st.

GLOBE THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
The Dashing Young Actress,
MISS ALICE HARRISON,
As THE BOY DETECTIVE.
Monday next—HUMPTY DUMPTY.

HOME LECTURE COURSE,
At Third Unitarian Church, cor. Monroe and Laflin-sts.
REV. W. H. RYDER, D. D.
THURSDAY EVE., Jan. 8, 8 o'clock. Subject—"BROTHERHOOD OF THE HEAD, HEART, AND HAND." Tickets, 25 cents.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NOW READY:
THE
American Law Review
FOR JANUARY, 1874.
VOL. VIII. NO. 2.

CONTENTS:
I. The Dartmouth College Case. II. The Boundary of the United States—San Juan. III. The Supreme Court of Judicature Act and Law Reform. IV. Digest of the English Law Reports. V. Selected Digest of State Reports. VI. Book Notices. VII. List of Law Books published in England and America since October, 1873. VIII. Summary of Events. IX. Correspondence.

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Single Numbers........1.25

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NEW YORK TO CARDIFF.

The South Wales Atlantic Steamship Company's New First-class, Full-powered, Clyde-built Steamships will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City:
ANDES, chartered, Jan. 24. | GLAMORGAN....Feb. 28.
DELTA........Feb. 7. | PEMBROKE........Mar. 14.

Carrying goods and passengers at through rates from all parts of the United States and Canada to ports in the Bristol Channel, and all other points in England.

These steamships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of
CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.
First Cabin........$75 and $80 currency.
Second Cabin........55 currency.
Steerage........30 currency.
Prepaid Steerage certificates from Cardiff........$32.
Drafts for £1 and upwards.
For further particulars, apply in Cardiff, at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New York to ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents, No. 17 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE.

Sailing twice a week from New York, and carrying passengers to all parts of Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, and the Mediterranean. Cabin from $65; Steerage, British and Irish ports east, $30; west, $28. Continental ports same as other regular lines. All payable in U. S. currency. Apply for full information at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling Green, New York, and N. E. corner LaSalle and Madison-sts., Chicago.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

CUNARD MAIL LINE.
ESTABLISHED 1840.
Steam Between New York, Boston, Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, London and all British Points.

From New York every Wednesday.
From Boston every Saturday.
Cabin Passage, $80, $100 and $130, Gold.
Excursion Tickets at Reduced Rates.
Steerage Passage, $30 currency. Passengers and freight booked to and from all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Sight Drafts on Great Britain and Ireland.
P. H. DU VERNET, Gen'l West'n Agent,
N. W. cor. Clark and Randolph-sts.

WHITE STAR LINE

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

The magnificent new and full-powered Steamships Republic, Baltic, Adriatic, Britannic, Oceanic, Celtic, etc., sail from New York on Saturdays and Liverpool on Thursdays. Rates as low as any first-class line. Drafts on Great Britain and Ireland from £1 upwards. Office, 97 South Clark-st., Chicago.
ALFRED LAGERGREN, Agent.

NOTICE.

On and after the 1st of January, 1874, the general agency in the United States of the Oceanic Steam Navigation Company (White Star Line) will be conducted by Mr. R. J. Cortis, who is fully authorized to act on behalf of said Company, 19 Broadway, New York.
OCEANIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
December, 1873. J. H. SPARKS, Attorney.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

NATIONAL LINE.

NOTICE.—This Company takes the risk of insurance (up to $500,000 in gold) on each of its steamers, thus giving passengers the best possible guarantee for safety and avoidance of danger at sea.
The most southerly route has always been adopted by this Company to avoid ice and headlands.
To LIVERPOOL and QUEENSTOWN, from Piers Nos. 44 and 47, North River, New York.
Spain........Jan. 3 | Greece........Jan. 24
Canada........Jan. 10 | Italy........Jan. 31
Egypt........Jan. 17 |
For London (direct) every fortnight.
Cabin Passage, $70, $80, and $90 Currency.
Steerage, $29 Currency.
Return tickets at reduced rates. Passengers booked to or from German and Scandinavian points at low rates. The Steamships of this line are the largest in the trade. Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent, at Northeast corner Clark and Randolph-sts. (opposite new Sherman House), Chicago. WILLIAM MACALISTER, General Western Agent.

STATE LINE.
NEW YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier 36, North River, as follows:
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA........Saturday, Jan. 17
STATE OF VIRGINIA........Saturday, Jan. 31
STATE OF GEORGIA........Saturday, Feb. 14
And every alternate Saturday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upwards.
For freight or passage apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, 72 Broadway.
Steerage Passage Office, No. 45 Broadway.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. § Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. ¶ Daily.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROADS.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, and 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	* 5:00 a. m.	* 8:30 p. m.
Day Express	* 8:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Jackson Accommodation	* 3:35 p. m.	*11:00 a. m.
Atlantic Express	‡ 5:15 p. m.	‡ 8:00 a. m.
Night Express	*¶9:00 p. m.	*6:30 a. m.
GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.		
Morning Express	8:30 a. m.	9:00 p. m.
Night Express	¶9:00 p. m.	*6:30 a. m.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

Chicago, Kansas City and Denver Short Line, via Louisiana, Mo., and Chicago, Springfield, Alton and St. Louis Through Line. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge. Ticket Offices: At Depot, and 122 Randolph-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City Ex. via Jacksonville, Ill. and Louisiana, Mo.	* 9:00a. m.	* 3:10 p. m.
Kansas City Fast Ex. via Jacksonville, Ill. and Louisiana, Mo	† 9:45 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
St. Louis Express, via Main Line	* 9:30 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Ex. via Main Line	† 9:45 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
St. Louis Ex. via Jacksonville	* 9:30 a. m.	* 3:10 p. m.
Springfield Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Springfield Fast Express	† 9:45 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
Jefferson City Express	† 9:45 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.	* 9:45 p. m.	* 3:10 p. m.
Chicago & Paducah Railroad Ex.	* 9:30 a. m.	* 3:10 p. m.
Wenona Lacon, Washington Ex.	* 4:30 p. m.	* 3:10 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 4:30 p. m.	* 9:40 a. m.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts. Ticket Office 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, Prairie du Chien, & LaCrosse Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	*11:00 a. m.
Milwaukee Mail and Express	* 5:00 p. m.	* 7:00 p. m.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	* 4:15 p. m.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket offices, No. 59 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Ottawa and Streator Passenger	* 7:30 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	* 9:30 a. m.	* 3:25 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line, for Omaha	*10:00 a. m.	* 3:25 p. m.
Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison & St. Joseph Exp	*10:00 a. m.	* 3:45 p. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 3:15 p. m.	* 8:15 a. m.
Mendota, Ottawa & Streator Pass	* 4:30 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	* 8:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p. m.	10:00 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	* 9:30 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
Pacific Night Exp. for Omaha	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:45 a. m.
Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison & St. Joseph Exp.	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:45 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 1:45 p. m.	* 1:50 p. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p. m.	* 7:15 a. m.
Texas Express	10:00 p. m.	7:45 a. m.

*Ex. Sundays. †Ex. Saturday. ‡Ex. Monday.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

	Arrive.	Leave.
St. Louis Express	* 8:15 a. m.	* 8:50 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	* 8:15 p. m.	* 7:30 a. m.
Cairo & New Orleans Ex.	* 8:15 a. m.	* 8:50 p. m.
Cairo & New Orleans Ex.	* 8:15 p. m.	* 7:30 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 8:15 a. m.	* 8:50 p. m.
(a) Gilman Passenger	* 9:35 a. m.	* 4:45 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:00 a. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:00 p. m.	* 3:35 p. m.

(a) Runs to Champaign on Saturdays.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.

City offices, corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts., and 75 Canal-st., corner Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
a Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
a Dubuque Night Ex. via Clinton	†9:45 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
a Omaha Night Express	†9:45 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
a Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 a. m.	* 2:25 p. m.
a Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
b Milwaukee Mail	*10:00 a. m.	* 7:30 p. m.
b Milwaukee Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
b Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	* 7:20 p. m.
b Milwaukee Passenger	†11:00 p. m.	* 5:00 a. m.
b Green Bay Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 7:00 p. m.
b St. Paul Express	*10:00 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
b Marquette Express	* 9:00 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
Madison & Winona Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	* 3:30 a. m.

a—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.
b—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.
W. H. STENNETT, Gen. Pass. Agent.

COLORADO, KANSAS & NEW MEXICO.

Ticket and Freight Office, 71 Clark-st.
Special Inducements. Great New Route. A., T. & S. F. R. R. W. E. WEBB, Gen'l Ag't.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket offices, Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atchison Ex	*10:15 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Depot, Van Buren-st., foot of LaSalle-st. Ticket offices, northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts., and southwest corner Canal and Madison-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	6:10 a. m.	10:10 p. m.
Special New York Express	9:00 a. m.	7:30 p. m.
Atlantic Express	5:15 p. m.	8:00 a. m.
Night Express	†9:00 p. m.	6:30 a. m.
South Chicago Accommodation	12:00 m.	1:50 p. m.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI THROUGH LINE, VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE.

From the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near corner Clark; 75 LaSalle-st., corner Washington, and at Illinois Central Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 8:30 a. m.
Night Express	8:00 p. m.	8:00 p. m.

MEDICAL CARDS.

DR. C. BIGELOW

CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN, 277 and 279 South Clark-st., corner Van Buren, Chicago.

It is well known by all readers of the papers that Dr. C. Bigelow is the oldest established physician in Chicago, having devoted TWENTY YEARS OF HIS LIFE in perfecting remedies that will cure positively all cases of CHRONIC AND SPECIAL DISEASES in both sexes. SEPARATE PARLORS for ladies and gentlemen. Call. CORRESPONDENCE CONFIDENTIAL. Address all letters, with stamps, to Dr. C. BIGELOW, 277 and 279 South Clark-st.

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9 Randolph-st., corner State. Thirty Year's Experience among the afflicted with Private Diseases, in all their varied and complicated forms. Age and experience has enabled him to perfect remedies that never fail. He is the oldest and longest located Specialist in this city, and Guarantees Cures or No Pay. His late work, "Errors of Youth," Advice to Young Men or Old, thirty lectures delivered before the Chicago Medical Institute; Price 50 cents. Circular especially to Ladies, two stamps. Invalids provided with private apartments, board, and attendance. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 8 p. m. Consultation Free.

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112 W. MADISON-ST., CHICAGO, (a regular graduate in medicine), treats all Chronic Diseases of both sexes. Cures guaranteed. All Female Difficulties treated with success. Medicines furnished. Consultation free. A book on special diseases, circulars, &c., for married folks —free for two stamps. All letters confidential.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of M. Fraser & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
M. FRASER.
Highland Park, Dec. 30, 1873. H. B. ATWATER.

$1.50—THE NURSERY.

A Monthly Magazine for youngest readers. SUPERBLY ILLUSTRATED. Send stamp for a sample number. Now is the time to subscribe. JOHN L. SHOREY, 36 Bromfield-st., Boston.

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TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, between Madison and Monroe. Engagement of E. A. Sothern. "Dundreary Married and Settled," and "David Garrick."

HOOLEY'S THEATRE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. Engagement of Miss Augusta Dargon. "Guy Mannering."

GLOBE THEATRE—Desplaines street, between Madison and Washington. Engagement of Miss Alice Harrison. "The Boy Detective."

MYERS' OPERA-HOUSE Monroe street, between Dearborn and State. Arlington, Cotton, and Kemble's Minstrels. "Simple Simon." Minstrelsy and comicalities.

The Chicago Tribune.

Thursday Morning, January 8, 1874.

Resolutions have been introduced in both Houses of the California Legislature requesting Congress to put a stop to Chinese immigration.

An increase of freight rates from Chicago to the East has been decided upon by a conference of railroad men at New York. This raise follows the close of water navigation and the consequent interruption of the competition which forced the roads to lower their charges last June.

Judge Treat listened at Springfield yesterday to the motion for the appointment of a Receiver for the Springfield, Illinois & Southeastern Railroad, but did not give his decision. The appointment of a Receiver is asked for by parties who have a controlling interest, in order to prevent the collection of a judgment for interest by one of the minor stockholders.

The report which Secretary of State Harlow has submitted to Gov. Beveridge gives the cost of the public printing from Nov. 4, 1872, to Nov. 31, 1873, as $89,003.46. In accordance with the instructions of the General Assembly, he has distributed 4,488 copies of the State laws among the members of the Assembly and the officers of the State courts. Five hundred copies each have been printed of the journals of the last sessions of the two Houses.

The salary-grab resolution which was left with the unfinished work of the last session of the Legislature was taken up yesterday and passed by both Houses, with mitigating amendments. The original resolution condemned the Senators and Representatives of this State who were concerned in the steal. As adopted, the resolution disapproves the grab in general terms, instructs the representatives of this State to vote for its repeal, and advocates an amendment to the Constitution prohibiting any future repetition of the performance.

Ex-Treasurer David A. Gage was indicted unanimously by the Grand Jury yesterday, for the felonies of perjury and embezzlement of the public funds. The punishment for the first of these offenses ranges from one to fourteen years' imprisonment in the Penitentiary; for the other it is from six months to ten years' imprisonment, and a fine eqmal to the amount embezzled. A warrant for Mr. Gage's arrest will probably be issued to-day, but his arrest will be only temporary and formal, as his counsel are understood to have made all the arrangements necessary for any bail that is likely to be exacted.

The military record of Representative Hurlbut, of this State, is again brought to public notice by the testimony given in a case before the Court of Claims. Provost Marshal Harry Robinson, who was on Hurlbut's staff in 1865, when he was in command of the Department of the Gulf, deposes that the General accepted the sum of $8,000 as consideration for the release of a quantity of cotton which had been seized. After the money was paid, the interference of a Government Commission prevented the release of the cotton. The General, however, neglected to return the money, and his part in the matter becomes public through a suit to recover it from the Government.

The usual report of the proceedings of Congress fails to appear in our columns this morning, owing to a severe storm in the East, which has prostrated the wires. A brief dispatch sent by the way of Nashville gives the information that no vote has been reached in the House on the Supplementary Civil Rights bill; that the Salary Repeal bill is still before the Senate; and that Williams' confirmation is still unsettled. New York news is very scanty for the same reason; in fact, telegraphic communication with the East, beyond Cincinnati and Toledo, is virtually suspended. In some places, stretches of fifty miles of wire are down.

An ice-floe would not be ordinarily chosen for lake navigation in preference to a sail-boat, but a recent occurrence near East Saginaw shows that it may be very much safer. Two young men who went out fishing the last day of the year were carried away on an ice-cake, and, after several days' absence, were given up as lost. A party of six men started out last Monday in search of them. On Tuesday, the two lost fishermen came to shore, worn out with six days' fasting and suffering, but alive. On Wednesday the boat in which their would-be rescuers had departed was found bottom-up near the shore, and there is no doubt that the six men have been drowned.

If the calculations made in our Springfield dispatches are correct, there is little prospect of the repeal of the iniquitous grab-law of this State by the present Legislature. More than 26 votes against repeal in the Senate and 77 in the House would prevent it, and an enumeration of the representatives of the counties which have the bonds show that 34 Senators and 104 Representatives are opposed to it. The State Auditor will present to-day the report called for by the Governor showing the operations of the grab-law. It gives the amount of the bonds issued, and their apportionment among the counties and townships of the State. Bonds have been paid and canceled to the amount of $108,000, leaving outstanding bonds to the amount of $12,501,058. Of this amount 45 counties have $5,380,904; 212 townships have $6,603,147.58; while 17 cities have but $1,049,-500.27. The average rate of interest 8.526.

The Chicago produce markets were generally easier yesterday, and grain was less active. Mess pork was in fair demand, and closed 10c per brl lower, at $14.65@14.70 cash, and $15.00@15.05 seller February. Lard was quite active, and 10c per 100 lbs higher, at $8.90@9.00 cash, and $9.10@9.12½ seller February. Meats were quiet and firmer, at 5⅝c for shoulders, 7⅝@7½c for short ribs, 7⅝c for short clear, and 9½@10½c for sweet pickled hams. Dressed hogs were in good demand and 10c higher for choice, at $6.50@6.60 per 100 lbs. Highwines were less active and 1c higher, at 95c per gallon. Flour was strong and quiet. Wheat was less active, and easier, closing firm at $1.22⅝ cash, and $1.24⅛ seller February. Corn was dull and rather weak, closing at 55⅝c cash, and 56⅛c seller February. Oats were quiet and easier, closing at 39⅝c cash, and 40⅛c seller February. Rye was quiet and stronger, closing at 79c. Barley was quiet and higher, at $1.42½@1.43 for No. 2, and $1.22@1.22½ for good No. 3. Live hogs were active at $4.75@5.65 for poor to extra. The cattle and sheep markets were weak and lower.

THE GAS EXTORTION.

One of the most outrageous and inexcusable burdens imposed upon the suffering people of this community, at present, is that of the Chicago Gas-Light Company; and that it is borne without public demonstrations of indignation is only a proof of the patience and forbearance of the public. It is no new burden. Ever since the fire this corpulent and overgrown monopoly has taxed the public exorbitant rates for an inferior article, and the imposition is constantly increasing. The bills grow larger, while the quality of light furnished grows poorer almost daily. There is probably no other department of business in this city in the conduct of which such an exaction would be endured for any length of time. Rival institutions would spring up like mushrooms and furnish people with an equivalent for their money; and that such has not been the case in this instance only shows, as we have said, that people are very forbearing and long-suffering.

During the great fire the Gas Company lost its works on the South Side, but, fortunately it had works on the North Side, which were not destroyed, and into which it moved for temporary occupancy. It was presumed, and indeed expected, that a corporation as large, and wealthy, and energetic, and necessary to the community as this, would occupy these insufficient North Side works only so long as it would take to erect new works on the South Side which should be of sufficient capacity to meet the wants of the South Division. Meanwhile, all other corporations, even charitable and church societies, and individual property-owners, whether they had money or not, went to work energetically to fill up the gaps and improve their property, so that the business interests of the city should not suffer; and they did their work so well that the facilities for business are now better than they were before. Over two years have elapsed, and, while every other element of metropolitan necessity has been replaced, the Chicago Gas Company has never taken a step towards restoring its works, notwithstanding its abundant means, its immense business, and the indispensable character of the article which it furnishes. Its business is compact, constant, and immensely profitable. More than this, it is the only business in the city which is strictly cash. Every citizen must pay his bills promptly, or his gas is shut off, and he is left in darkness; or he must leave security for payment, upon which he can draw savings-bank interest. The Gas Company deals in an article which every one must have, and pay cash for, and yet it is so miserly and niggard that it continues to occupy the North Side works, forcing gas from Hawthorn avenue to Hyde Park, without sufficient pressure, and, when remonstrated with, has the temerity to assert that it cannot afford to put on sufficient pressure, as the city will not pay for the extra gas which would thereby be supplied to the street-burners!

This, as every one knows, is a mere makeshift. The real reason is that it is an avaricious, grasping, tyrannical monopoly, which will continue to furnish poor light to the people of this city just so long as they consent to be bled by it; and it will remain in its present quarters and refuse to build upon a sufficient scale until the people force it out. The business which this Company is engaged in is just as disreputable as that of the Cheap Jack's store, where you pay the price of a gold watch for a brass one. They agree to furnish a first-rate article for a first-class price, and instead of that furnish an inferior article for a first-class price. The gas which is used in almost every part of the South Division does not furnish light enough for any practical purpose, and is consequently ruinous to people's eyes. It will be no better so long as people submit to it. It is time the public authorities took the matter in hand, and that the citizens who are thus imposed upon should take such action as shall compel this Company to erect new works on the South Side, and to furnish their customers an equivalent for their money.

A DOWN-EAST JOKE.

Some two years ago Gen. J. R. Hawley, editor of the Hartford *Courant*, received the caucus nomination of the Connecticut Republicans for the office of United States Senator in place of Mr. Ferry, whose term was about expiring. Mr. Ferry had a few friends in the Legislature who were not averse to bolting the nomination of Hawley, and, when this fact was discovered, the Democratic members of the Legislature, by a concerted movement, threw their entire vote for Ferry and elected him. It was supposed, at the time, that Mr. Ferry had given some sort of pledge to the Democrats, but this was soon disproved by a letter from Ferry himself. So the mystery of his re-election in spite of the Republican party caucus remained unsolved.

It has now transpired that Gov. English was at the bottom of the transaction so far as the Democrats were concerned, and that he took this method of punishing Hawley for a bad joke perpetrated upon himself in the preceding Gubernatorial campaign. In April, 1861, English was the Democratic and Jewell the Republican candidate for Governor. The campaign was an excited one. Richard O'Gorman, of New York, was announced to speak at the Democratic meeting at New Haven on the Saturday night before the election, but, being called away to Albany, telegraphed to English that he could not go. English at once telegraphed to O'Gorman, at Albany, care of Tweed: "Do not disappoint us; nothing could be more disastrous. J. E. English." Gov. Jewell obtained in some way a copy of this dispatch, and, omitting the name of O'Gorman, he carried it to the office of the *Courant*, and, giving assurances of its genuineness, caused it to be published as a dispatch from English to Tweed, with the intimation that Tweed had agreed to send a large body of roughs into Connecticut to carry the election. This was followed up by a constant stream of dispatches on the day of election, from points on the line of the railway, announcing that "Reddy the Blacksmith and a gang of Tammany roughs" had come into the State to seize the polls, beat off Republican voters, and elect English. These dispatches were bulletined at every voting-place in the State, and, taken in connection with the published dispatch from English to Tweed, proved most disastrous to English, who was consequently beaten by Jewell. That Reddy the Blacksmith and his companions did enter the State on the Sunday before the election, with a gang, was a fact, but it has now turned out that Tom Murphy, of New York, had hired them to make the trip through the State on Sunday, and that Gov. Jewell and the Republican State Committee paid the bill. To this day that "Democratic raid" is remembered in Connecticut with indignation, and now it is at last proved that it was an election trick, and a sequel to the forged dispatch from English to Tweed.

English naturally felt outraged at what he deemed the disreputable conduct of Gen. Hawley, and, making that the ground of personal complaint, united the Democrats in favor of Ferry. Jewell, who was present, and knew that by explaining the facts he could relieve Hawley and probably secure his election, kept a profound silence. Gov. Jewell is now Minister to Russia, but is, nevertheless, a candidate for the United States Senate, and it is understood that this revelation of his fraud upon English and his bad faith to Hawley will send the joke back to his own door-step.

SENATOR LOGAN AND THE GRAB-LAW.

Senator Logan has taken the high ground that the increase of salary voted for by him last year, under which he received $5,000 back-pay, and expects $2,500 extra pay for the present and future years, was right, and he intends to stand by it to the last. Senator Carpenter announced that, while he approved the increase, he would vote for its repeal, because he believed the people of Wisconsin demanded repeal. But Senator Logan admits no such rule as binding on him. He voted himself $5,000 "back-pay" and $10,000 increase of pay for the remainder of his term, and he does not intend to give back a dollar of the past, nor surrender any of the future, if he can prevent the repeal of the law. He proposes, therefore, to stand by the Salary-Grab law of last year. Gen. Logan has unquestionably considered this matter, and honestly believes that the money he has received and is now receiving is not too great for the services rendered, and, therefore, he has no compunctions of conscience. Nevertheless, ours is, theoretically at least, a representative Government. Gen. Logan represents the people of this State, and there can be no doubt as to their opinion on this subject. The fact that Congress had the power to pass the act is not sufficient; the right of the people to demand its repeal remains the same. That they have demanded that repeal will not be denied; and a Senator or Representative who refuses to vote for that repeal chooses to place himself in antagonism with the people he was elected to represent. It is unfortunate for the Congressmen who place themselves in this position that the controversy is upon a purely personal matter,—the amount of wages to which they are entitled. They have the advantage of being the law-makers, and can vote themselves just what they please; but the power remains with the people to change their representatives at the regularly recurring periods. We do not think it makes much difference as regards individual members what the present Congress may do concerning the Salary-Grab law. The record of a large portion of the members who voted for it was written on the passage of the act. The record of all the new members of the House has been written in their recent disgraceful proceedings, where the repeal of the law was jeeringly voted down, and a miserable compromise adopted. The new Senators have now to make their record, and then the question will be settled by the people at the polls. We think it safe to assume that no man who voted for or touched the grab, or who has refused to vote for the repeal of all the increase of salaries made by the act of 1873, will be heard of any more in Congress after the people have had a chance to select his successor.

CONGRESSMAN ELLIOTT'S SPEECH.

Times have changed, indeed. The speech delivered Tuesday in the House of Representatives by Mr. Elliott, a colored Congressman from South Carolina, is the most conspicuous evidence of it that we have had in all these years since the close of the War. It is an eloquent monument to the human progress that has been wrought in discord, peril, and civil war. It is the brilliant product of a fiery furnace, out of which reason, justice, civilization, and humanity have come forth in a symmetrical form, which may now command admiration on all sides. It has ceased to be a novelty that the colored man should sit in legislative halls. The negro race has been largely represented in the Legislatures of the Southern States, but generally to its own disgrace. Colored men have had places in both Houses of Congress. We have grown accustomed to all this, and have variously regarded it with mirth or shame, as it has furnished occasion. But Mr. Elliott has demonstrated the real force of the new order of things. He has proved to the world that our progress has not been in vain. He has shown that the colored people are capable of better and higher accomplishments than they have heretofore attained among us. He has furnished an animate and speaking refutation to the effete and now almost extinct ideas upon which the people of the South foolishly and recklessly sought to found a nation. If Mr. Elliott should never again speak in Congress, and if a score of years shall pass without producing another display of the real capabilities of the colored race, his speech will go on record as a standard and lasting justification of the new life which the American nation has given his people. Men who have outlived their prejudices, or grown to manhood since these prejudices were recognized or respected, must have read Elliott's speech with something like bitterness, if they recalled that the race of human beings to which he belongs was but a few years ago enslaved by law, and bought and sold like beasts of burden.

Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, and Mr. Harris, of Maryland, ought now to be convinced that they have outlived their day of usefulness, after the scathing and blistering castigation which Elliott has fixed upon them with a dignity, elegance, and conviction of duty that would have become Edward Everett. These men—Stephens and Harris—are the relics of a day which, though actually not remote, seems as distant as the Middle Ages, and as dark and barbarous. A negro—black of skin, low of forehead, thick of lips, and flat of nose—has spoken as they know not how to speak, and has shown himself possessed of an order of intelligence and a consciousness of personal superiority which enabled him to be magnanimous and charitable toward them. Though he was in the position of defending his race, and begging for the guarantee of rights and privileges to which their new station entitles them, he rose superior to the men who professed to be better than he, and forced respect and admiration from men who would not give them spontaneously. The statement is confidently made by THE TRIBUNE correspondent that there are not twenty men in all Congress who can be compared with Elliott for eloquence. Yet, notwithstanding his oratorical powers, he has had the judgment to keep quiet until he found an opportunity to speak for his own people, whom he peculiarly and almost exclusively represents. There are fair-skinned men in Congress who might learn something from this black man.

If Elliott's brilliant success furnishes a notable instance of the progress of civilization in this country for the white race to ponder on, it has a still more important lesson for the colored race. It should teach them that the new regime, which abolishes all distinction on account of color or race, will only elevate them in position and influence as they help themselves. Mr. Elliott is not a remarkable man because, being colored, he has found his way to Congress; he is remarkable because, in spite of all the prejudices against his color, and the obstacles he has had to encounter on all sides, he has forced his way through to merit and dignity. Such results are attained only by labor, patience, and steadfastness. They are not reached at a jump. They do not come as a matter of course when men go to the Legislature or to Congress. They are not achieved by the passage of any Civil Rights bills. They must be toiled for earnestly and devotedly. The colored race are entitled to all the privileges of free citizenship. They already have the political rights, which will be valuable to them only in proportion to the discretion with which they are used. They will also secure every statutory guarantee of equal social rights; but no statute that can be devised will do more than open the way for them. The rest will depend upon themselves. Such is the lesson that Mr. Elliott's success teaches more forcibly than any other incident we recall, and it is a lesson which the colored race need just as much as Messrs. Stephens and Harris, and the people they represent, needed the other lesson that Elliott has taught them.

THE COMMERCIAL ADVANTAGES OF LAW-REFORM.

The administration of justice has been modernized, codified, and simplified in England and in some of our sister States, greatly to the advantage, as we believe, of suitors, lawyers, and the courts, and in a way to promote the general business interests of the communities in which these improvements have been made. The particulars in which the changes have been made are chiefly in—

1. The process by which actions are begun.
2. The forms of actions.
3. The pleadings, or written statements of the cause of action and of the defense.
4. The proper legislative means of bringing litigation to a speedy result.
5. The final process awarded for carrying out the judgment of the Court.
6. The proper mode of taxing the cost of litigation on the wrongdoer.

First, as to the process. All the inconveniences, absurdities, and obstructions to business and exchanges which result from clinging, as we do in Illinois, to the ancient English theory of process would not be apparent without explanation, even to lawyers who have practiced exclusively under the antiquated system, and still less to merchants and business men, whose interests are prejudiced often without suspicion on their part that the injury is needless. The ancient theory of civil process is the same as still prevails in criminal process, viz.: that the defendant must be actually brought by authority of law, and by an officer of law, into court, in some way, before judgment could be lawfully rendered against him. Therefore, formerly the defendant was not merely notified of a suit begun, either by arrest or summons, but subsequent proceeding, ending in outlawry, were taken against him, as means to induce him to appear physically, or by attorney, in court. On this theory, of course, the summons must needs issue from the Court, under its seal, and must be served by its officer, and made returnable at some term of the court when a Judge would be in attendance. But when, by later modifications in the practice, the summons became a mere notice of an action being begun, and the defendant could appear or not, as he chose, on simple penalty of having his default taken if he failed to appear, the summons had no other use than as a mere notice to plead; and the duty of the Court in issuing its "original writ," which from the tenth to the fifteenth century was a judicial one, involving an inquiry by the Court, or its clerks, into the nature of the suit, became a purely ministerial, formal, and essentially useless one. The objection to it, practically, is a double one: First, to the inconvenience and delay of being obliged to obtain through a Clerk of Court the issuance, and through the Sheriff the service, of a mere "notice" which has lost all the qualities of a writ, which commands nothing and requires nothing, and which any attorney is competent to draw up and any office-boy to serve. During this delay, especially in towns remote from the county-seat, the debtor may often escape service altogether. Secondly, the making this "notice to plead" returnable at a term of court, when a Judge will be present, is needless, as in non-contested cases there is no question for the Judge to decide, and in contested cases a series of pleadings and counterpleas in writing must be filed by the respective parties before there is any issue requiring a Judge to hear. If it were a notice to plead within ten or twenty days after its service, these pleadings would then follow each other immediately upon the bringing of the suit, and, by the opening of a term, the cause, instead of being merely begun, would be at issue and ready for trial. But, in counties where only one or two terms are held each year, the effect of requiring this "notice" or summons to be returnable at the term of the court is to reduce the period within which any steps can be taken in law to one or two months of the year, leaving the remainder of the year practically without any law for the collection of debt. If a New York or Chicago merchant wishes to sue his customer in Waukegan, Lake County, where two terms a year are held, one a Chancery term, without a jury, in March, and one a law or "jury" term, in November, he must make his so-called "summons" or notice to plead returnable a year hence, or, if he makes it returnable at the earlier term, it does him no good, as, if the account is disputed, that term will not try it. If the same New York or Chicago merchant desires, however, to sue a similar account in any part of the State of New York, he does so by a notice to plead, maturing in twenty days, at the end of which time, if there is no defense to his claim, he enters judgment before the Clerk on proper proofs or by default. The effect of the debt being collectable in one State and uncollectable in the other is to lessen the freedom of giving credit to customers in Illinois and increase it in New York relatively, and also to cause merchants in Illinois to compromise or give away their accounts rather than to resort to law for their collection,—thus injuring at once the debtor class, or those who need the use of others' capital, and also injuring the bar by rendering the services of lawyers inefficient as an aid to commerce and collection.

In adjusting titles to real estate these delays in the means of settling legal questions operate as a shackle on trade in land, and often prevent exchanges being made at all which could, with better legal facilities, have been made, with profit to both parties. We have drifted into this difficulty, and not as a matter of State policy. For, if the people of Illinois believed every debtor sued ought to be sued on a six or eight months' summons, they have wholly failed to secure this indulgence equally to all debtors. For, if the debt happens to mature ten days before the first day of court, the debtor may be jerked into court on a ten-day summons, whereas, had it matured a day later, he would have had six or ten months instead.

The real reason why this system is maintained is, because the Sheriffs' deputies and clerks throughout the State wrongly suppose it to be a great source of profit to them to require litigants to pay them for needless services. They do not reflect that the tendency of the system to discourage all merchants and business men from resorting to the courts for redress in a country where time is money and delay is worse than compromise lessens their business far more than the equivalent of the needless services they are enabled by this system to render.

In New York, Iowa, and, we believe, in most of the other code States, viz.: Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, California, and Minnesota, the pretense of making the summons, or "notice to plead" a "writ" returnable in court at a term is dropped, and the suit is begun by a notice returnable in ten or twenty days, signed by the attorney and served by anybody. This facilitates collections and benefits lawyers and commerce alike.

The subject of Forms of Action is quite as important to merchants and business men, and involves an obstruction to the business of the country of no small moment; but it demands a separate discussion.

THE OSAGE LANDS IN KANSAS.

The recent decision of Judge Godden, at Topeka, Kan., in one of the Osage Lands cases, in favor of the settlers, invests this question with renewed interest. As there are many who do not understand the question, although it has been in dispute a long time, and has had a very decided influence in affecting Kansas politics, the occasion is a timely one for a brief history of it. In 1863, Congress granted the State the alternate sections of a strip of country twenty miles wide, to aid in the construction of the Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston Railroad, the grant to take place when the road was definitely located. At the same time, an act was passed authorizing the President to treat with the Osage Indians and extinguish their title to a reservation in the southern part of the State, through which the road would pass. The treaty was proclaimed in January, 1867, the Indians ceding to the Government a strip of land 30 miles wide, on the eastern side of their reservation, for $300,000. By the terms of the treaty these lands were not to be open to settlement by pre-emption or homestead entry, but were to be sold for cash, one section of the treaty, however, allowing actual settlers on the lands, at the time the treaty was made, to pre-empt a quarter section at $1.25 per acre, of which privilege 143 settlers availed themselves. When the railroad located its line in 1867, the Land Commissioner ruled that the Company could not take the alternate sections but that all must be sold. Secretary Browning reversed this decision, and in January, 1868, the Government formally withdrew the lands from sale, and the railroad thereupon mortgaged them. In April, 1869, Congress, by a joint resolution, provided that settlers could purchase them for two years at $1.25 per acre, and settlers flocked in and purchased the railroad lands. This continued until the case again went up to the Secretary of the Interior, who decided that the railroad had the right to the alternate sections, and that they could not be sold to settlers. Several of the entries were cancelled, the Government refunding the money, but there are 320,000 acres still in dispute, represented by over 6,000 settlers, who have determined to fight it out to the bitter end with the railroad,—the settlers claiming that when the original grant was made, in 1863, the Osage Indians still had possession of the title, and, as they did not cede their lands and give up the title until 1867, the railroad has no right to them. This question is now the prominent feature in the anti-monopoly campaigns in Kansas, and has been the principal agency in breaking up the Republican party in that State.

A Washington correspondent who has been mousing around the Senate Chamber has discovered that the "contingent" expenses of that body, after paying Senators, clerks, doorkeepers, messengers, Capitol police, all employes, all fuel and other ordinary expenses, amount to $71,140. Of this sum, $9,000 are invested in horses and wagons; $5,000 are paid out for the stationery used by the officers and committees; $12,000 are required to keep the furniture in order, and so on. But, after all the items are figured out, the sum of $40,000 was spent for "miscellaneous" things during the four months' session of last year. The item of personal stationery is rather interesting. There were 445,600 envelopes alone, or 6,014 for each Senator; 14,730 quires of paper, or 200 quires for each Senator; 270 pocket-knives and 156 pairs of scissors, which is an average of more than two of each for every Senator; 382 steel pens apiece; a few thousand lead-pencils to go around, besides a variety of visiting-card plates, visiting cards, pocket-books, inkstands, and gold tooth-picks. When the Senate talks about retrenchment, it should know where to begin.

A curious breach-of-promise case was recently decided in Liverpool. The plaintiff was Agnes Nuttall, the daughter of a ship-owner, and the defendant George H. Wildes, a military officer, and a gentleman of considerable means and respectability, who had been divorced, his wife having left him for the society of a more favored lover. The engagement was made in the latter part of May last, and the wedding-day fixed for the 11th of October. Everything progressed satisfactorily until the 3d of October, when Miss Nuttall received a letter from her affianced, stating that he had met his wife after a separation of two years and a half, and, finding that she still loved him, and that people had lied about her, he had married her again. Miss Nuttall thereupon brought suit for breach of promise, and, after a long and tedious trial, the jury awarded her $15,000 damages. As the defendant had acted honorably in each instance, and could not resist marrying his wife the second time, when he found he had been deceived, the penalty seems a severe one. The jury, however, evidently had some commiseration for the girl who had missed an income amounting to $25,000 per annum.

Some days ago, it will be remembered, a committee of the Tammany Hall Democracy addressed a communication to Recorder Hackett, of the New York Criminal Court, asking him to appoint some persons to subordinate positions in his court upon the recommendation of the Tammany Society. Recorder Hackett took offense at the proposition, construing it to be a demand that Tammany should have representatives in the Criminal Court for political purposes. He published a reply, in which he animadverted severely upon the practice of permitting a court to be prostituted to such base designs, and refused to accede to the Tammany request. Dr. Feodore Mierson, the Secretary of the Committee, has now published a rejoinder to Recorder Hackett, in which he charges that there are already officers of the court who were recommended by the Apollo Hall Democracy; also, a protege of ex-Senator Harry Genet, now a fugitive from justice, and another officer who formerly kept a resort for thieves. Dr. Mierson's letter seems to be a confession that it was this supposed composition of the Criminal Court's *personnel* which induced him and his Tammany friends to believe that their recommendation would meet with favor, which is certainly a bad confession to make. Tammany has not been helped by Dr. Mierson's rejoinder, and the position of Recorder Hackett in the controversy is a good one, the Tammany charges to the contrary notwithstanding.

A London architect is reported as having invented a nearer approach to fire-proof material for houses than has ever yet been known. He has combined earthen-ware and cement concrete with iron, steel, and metal wire, so as to resist the hottest of furnace-heat. It is claimed that walls, floors, partitions, and roofs can be built of this material so as to be at once light, durable, and fire-proof. Some sixty houses are said to have been built after his design in London. The walls, partitions, and roof are built of sheet-iron or steel made in an octagonal shape, and arranged like a honeycomb cell. In the spaces left in the interior are placed, by sections, pipes of hollow earthen-ware, and the iron is bolted through these pipes. In the partitions metal wire is stretched across these cells, on which to put the cement or plaster, thus taking the place of laths. It is claimed that this combination will not only resist fire, but that it is cheap and durable. The hollow spaces inside the walls can also be used for ventilating and heating purposes. The floors consist of metal uprights and girders encased in concrete.

The "vindicating" process has had another illustration. The Republican caucus of the United States Senate nominated Senator Carpenter for President of that body as a "vindication" of the Senator from the charges that have been made against him. The Democratic caucus of the House of Representatives nominated Fernando Wood for Speaker to "vindicate" him from the charge of voting for the Salary-Grab law, and from other charges. The Republican papers of New York have been for some time charging Mr. James W. Husted with a heavy responsibility for much of the corrupt action of the Legislature, and the New York *Times* appealed even to Husted himself to spare the party the burden of carrying him any longer. In the caucus of the Republican members Mr. Husted was nominated for Speaker, in order to vindicate him from the charges so freely made against him. The Republicans of New Hampshire should now nominate ex-Senator J. W. Patterson for Governor, in order to vindicate him; and ex-Senator Pomeroy might claim the nomination for President in 1876, in order that he, too, might be vindicated. Let everybody be vindicated!

The Rankin defalcation in Iowa was rendered possible by the loose and irregular use of funds belonging to State institutions, but left in the hands of the State Treasurer. After an investigation by the Legislature of the misappropriation of funds in this way, a bill was passed by both Houses which was intended to prevent a repetition of the abuses. Just what this bill was cannot now be recalled by the Iowa papers, because, after passing both Houses, it was never seen nor heard of again. The Secretary of State reports that he can find no evidence of its enrollment or its presentation to the Governor for his signature. The inference is that the bill has been stolen, and stolen with a purpose, and there is a demand on the part of the Iowa press that the matter shall be investigated. The case illustrates the desperate risks which men take nowadays for political purposes.

A dissolution of the Canadian Parliament is predicted by the Quebec *Chronicle*, which, if it occurs, will be followed by a general election, in which the Canada Pacific scandal will be canvassed all over again. The political condition of Canada is not unlike that of the United States as regards the old parties. There are suggestions of new parties on all sides, and, though they have not yet assumed a formidable aspect, they will gain in strength as the people gradually open their eyes to the dangers to which they are exposed when corruption has once set in. If the people of Canada will heed the warnings they may find in the political condition of the United States, they will not defer, as we have, the task of taking reform directly into their own hands.

NOTES AND OPINION.

Opinion of the London *Times* on a spasm of virtue in our Congress:

It required some corporate audacity on the part of the House of Representatives to call upon the Secretary of the Treasury to meet the deficiency by increased economy. He has only to reply by inviting them to set an example to the other employes of the nation by relinquishing that double pay which they voted themselves last year. When the perpetrators of "the back-pay steal"—to use the Transatlantic phrase—are ready to give up what they have taken, they may ask others to follow their example. If they plead in extenuation of their reluctance to do this that from the increase in the cost of living they find their doubled allowance no more serviceable than their old salary, they may be asked with what conscience they propose to apply to the permanent services of the country a rule they are not ready to apply to themselves.

—Two opinions of the first thing the Ohio Legislature did:

The first thing the Ohio Legislature did yesterday, after assembling, was to pass a resolution asking Congress to immediately repeal the Salary-law. These Legislators are fresh from the people. It is a pity Congressmen weren't as new in Washington as these other men are in Columbus.—*Des Moines Register.*

It seems the Democrats in the Ohio House of Representatives could not sleep a single night after coming together without manifesting their spite toward President Grant, by proposing to "censure" him for signing a bill which was voted for by a majority of the Democratic members of Congress, including the present Democratic leader in the House, whom his party supported for Speaker. Beautiful consistency!—*Toledo Commercial.*

—Opportunity of intercourse with their constituents must have persuaded every intelligent, honest Congressman that the press has not stated the case unfairly, in representing that the people are far from being satisfied with the way in which the Forty-third Congress commenced its work. . . . Aside from the interest which the country must feel in the prevalence of wisdom, honesty, and patriotism in the halls of the National Legislature, the future of the Republican party depends, to no small extent, upon the way in which the present Congress does its work.—*Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.*

—It may be proper to remind Congressmen that, unless they do address themselves earnestly and faithfully to their work, they may bid a long farewell to Congressional halls when their present terms expire, for they will not be returned. The people demand honesty, economy, and a short session.—*Milwaukee Wisconsin.*

—There have been a few Congressmen caught in selling cadetships. But we have reason to believe that more have sold post-offices and other minor offices in their districts. Some of them, we are convinced, have been in the pay of great railroad corporations. Some of these who yielded to the current temptation were exposed—probably those least guilty; but others no doubt pursue their quiet way "on the make." We do not at all mean to say that Congressmen are sinners above all other men; not at all. But the "on the make" infection has spread to them. It was this infection that caused the back-pay grab. That was not an isolated attack; it was only a manifestation of a national disease.—*Hartford Courant—Joseph R. Hawley, M. C.*

—Why is all this? Because of extravagance—nothing else, when we look down to the root of the matter. The people, the towns and cities, the State and National Governments, have all been living beyond their means, or spending more money than they could afford. Hence came the Jay Cooke failure, which started the row of falling brick, the salary-grab, the fungus growth of official carriages in Washington, the prevalence of defalcations everywhere, and all the other signs, small and great, of a general loosening of the old ties of frugality and honest living. The remedy is perfectly obvious—"fair but hard," as the boys' phrase is. We must return the way from which we have departed. . . We trust that Congress will act in this spirit, beginning with an application to its own salaries, and that our municipal governments will continue the example, which, indeed, can only triumph by having its source and goal in the body of the people.—*Boston Journal.*

—The salary-grab must be distinctly repealed without any parsimonious attempt to retain a portion of the spoils; Mr. Mullett's florid fancy for granite must be restrained; and the knife must be applied to the lavish appropriations so inconsistent with the economy in domestic expenses now universally practiced by tax-payers. It is quite possible that the returning Congressmen bring with them, from their holiday intercourse with constituents, some new knowledge of the depth of popular feeling on these subjects; and the bold man who carries this enlightenment to the White House may do the President a service in time. For already the party is staggering under the weight of obloquy assumed by its leaders, the spring elections are conceded to the opposition, and the necessity of reform has become unpleasantly alarming. With corruption and extravagance so notoriously exposed in every department of Government, it is improbable that any course of conduct will reinstate the Republican party and Administration in public confidence; but the demand is none the less imperative that Congress shall from this day begin the correction of the evils it has aided and committed.—*Boston Post.*

—The Republican Senators cannot afford to make many more mistakes in order to vindicate bad men who insist on party indorsement. Better kick them out of the party, and retain thousands of pure, good men, who will never need certificates of character.—*DesMoines State Journal.*

—The early and decided action of the Anti-Monopoly State Central Committee in calling a State Convention at DesMoines, on the 25th of February, will, we believe, awaken a very general and active response. The Convention is called "to organize the people for the campaign of 1874, and to consolidate all the elements in favor of reform in the State and National Governments." It is not proposed to nominate a State ticket, but to organize and get ready next summer to sweep corrupt Radicalism from power. Iowa next fall will have nine Congressmen to elect, and it is important that an early start be taken. For the fact is that the McCrarys, and Kassons, and Dounans, and Cottons will for the most part be invited to stay at home.—*Dubuque Herald.*

—"Anti-Grab" can scarcely be considered a pretty name for the new party, but it is a strongly expressive one, and may yet become a terrible watchword to the demagogues who have so long hitherto ruled by means of one or the other of the great parties which now seem to have lived their day. The most wonderful feature of the stupendous reform movement which swept over the country last fall was, that it sprang forth from the people, without plan or organization, as the expression of an intense popular feeling against the abuses and corruptions of power. Seeing this, the old political wire-pullers said to each other, "This is but ephemeral; we must merely bow until the storm is over, then reaction will leave the people weaker and us stronger than before." They acted upon this belief when they insulted the nation by a half-way patching and trimming of the infamous salary-grab. . . . The Independent reform movement but scotched the serpent of official corruption, which the Anti-Grab League, or some other organization like it, has yet to kill.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

—If faithful to the trust reposed in it,—and we believe it will be,—the Reform party of Wisconsin will continue to receive the people's confidence. If derelict in duty, it deserves political death. As a new and independent organization, it must ignore the proffered leadership of old political hacks. . . . With the selection of good men to fill its positions of honor and trust, and a close observance of its pledges made to the people, the new State Administration will bring credit upon itself, and place the Reform party of Wisconsin upon a sure and permanent foundation.—*Oshkosh Times.*

—The strength of the Republican party lies now wholly in the good it has done, and not in the good it is now doing. It has wielded more influence over the minds of the masses of the people for the last eight years, by crying, wolf, wolf, the Confederate wolf, than through any private virtue in itself. It matters not how good a Republican a man may have been, he is a villain whenever he ceases to be led or driven by the aristocrats of the day. . . . Not one of the four publishers of the Danville *News* ever voted a Democratic ticket, certainly not in many years; not one of them voted the Liberal ticket in 1872, and not one of them will ever again vote the Republican ticket unless it offers something better than it has offered for a year past.—*Danville (Ill.) News.*

—The Grant organs are sneering at the Farmers' Movement and their platform, but they will find out, before the close of the present year, that it is a movement that will sweep the Credit Mobilierites and salary-grabbers, monopolists and corruptionists from power, and place honest men in their places. The farmers and workingmen are beginning to appreciate the immense power they possess, and are uniting to deliver themselves from oppressions that have been fastened upon them by the ruling party.—*Joliet (Ill.) Signal.*

—There was never a time in the history of our country when the laboring classes were as harmoniously united as at present, and if you only bear in mind the points upon which they have been brought so closely together, the circumstances which brought it about, and the reforms to be effected by united political action, who can doubt the result?—*Macomb (Ill.) Granger.*

—A rumor is afloat here [Washington] that before the lapse of many days a Republican member of the House will submit to that body a somewhat bold and startling proposition for the relief of the Southern States from their present disheartening financial embarrassments. This proposition, it is said, will be to advance to the Southern States several hundred millions of cash, or its equivalent, and partly in consideration of the heavy losses suffered by the Southern States in the loss of their slave property. Of course there is no hope of the success of any such scheme this side of the Presidential election of 1876; but suppose you have an ambitious Republican or two intent upon a new departure for 1876, you will perceive that, in gaining the good-will of the South, through the proposition suggested, the Republican leading off in this movement will secure some capital to build upon. It seems to be understood here that a powerful bolt from the Administration party is bound to be made for the campaign of 1876, and so if some leading Republican during this session of Congress shall lead off in some movement for the Southern vote not set down in the Administration programme you need not be surprised.—*Special to the New York Herald.*

THE JO SMITH MOR[MONS].

Their Proposed R[eturn to] Nauvoo.

How It Would Be Received by [the People of] That Place and of [Han]cock County.

Character of Jo Smith['s] Followers.

AMUSEMENTS.

SALVINI IN "OTHELLO."

THE JO SMITH MORMONS.

Their Proposed Return to Nauvoo.

How It Would Be Received by the People of That Place and of Hancock County.

Character of Jo Smith and His Followers.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

CARTHAGE, Ill., Jan. 6, 1874.

It is currently reported in Nauvoo that Jo Smith, son of the founder of the Mormon Church, will move his printing material from Plano, Ill., to Nauvoo within a short time, and there commence the publication of a paper devoted to the interests of the dissenting faction of the Mormon Church, which refuses to recognize Brigham Young's authority, and follows the leadership of the son of the Prophet. This body of dissenters, scattered around Plano, Ill., and vicinity, has grown, it is said, to be quite respectable in numbers, as well as respectable in the good opinion of their neighbors, who give them the reputation of being a

PEACEABLE AND ORDERLY SECT,

industrious, and possessing the elements of good citizenship. In this county there is also known to be many who sympathize with the Mormons of Jo Smith's faction.—Mormons who quietly abandoned the faith and stayed on their farms when the great body of the faithful crossed the Mississippi on their march across the Plains to the Salt Lake Valley. If Jo Smith the later is successful in establishing himself in Nauvoo, all of these, and many others, will flock to his standard; and Nauvoo, once a city of nearly 40,000 inhabitants, will

REGAIN HER FORMER GLORY.

It is also said that Smith will rebuild the grand Temple, which was burned by anti-Mormon hate shortly after the exodus to the West.

If I am informed aright, Jo Smith's faction do not favor the doctrine of polygamy, and very materially differ from the precepts taught by Brigham Young and his apostles. Their ancient creed is practically abandoned, and Jo Smith is instituting a reform or revolt from the tyranny of Young's despotism, and is endeavoring to weaken Young's power and hold on the Mormon people, and by this means ameliorate the condition of men and women suffering from the dire effects of the doctrine and practice of polygamy. He also is looked up to by his followers as the worthy

SUCCESSOR OF HIS FATHER,

and the man whom they can have as their leader and counselor. They have endured hardships and trials so long together, that it seems hard for them to separate and find homes apart,—among the Gentile strangers. And it now seems that they have cast their weary eyes back to Nauvoo, their former home, and the Mecca where they will assemble and rest in peace once more.

Public opinion in Nauvoo would

WELCOME THEM GLADLY.

Jo Smith is well known in that city, and greatly respected as an upright man. The citizens regard the return of Smith and his followers as no detriment if polygamy is abandoned, and the mass of the faction have the good qualities of their leader. One class of citizens would reap a harvest from the sale of lands and city lots, and of course they extend open arms. But it is safe to say a large number of the citizens would welcome them from other than mercenary motives.

How the citizens of the county would welcome Jo Smith and his followers back, I am unable to state. But it is well known that the later class are a much better order of people than those under the old regime. There are many who remember the Mormons with bitterness, and would dislike to have them return,—some in this city, where the Prophet met his violent death; but probably those do not represent the general sentiment. The feeling seems to be of a passive nature, and would seem to indicate that the people of the county in general do not care, and do not propose to trouble themselves about whether Jo Smith and his followers return or not.

NAUVOO,

the old home of Jo Smith and the Mormons, is now a sluggish town of 1,600 inhabitants. If the proposed return of the followers of Smith takes place, it will become a city of some importance, no doubt, as Smith's followers embrace a large class of people, representing all trades and occupations. What magnitude the city may attain under such auspices cannot yet be foreshadowed. But Nauvoo is really a beautiful location. Situated on a high hill, with a gradual slope backward, and commanding a large and extended view, it certainly possesses attractions which few, if any, other cities on the Mississippi can boast. Some years ago, when the removal of the National Capital was agitated, a correspondent of a Western journal said that, if the Capital was removed to the Mississippi Valley, Nauvoo would lead all competitors, St. Louis not excepted,—possessing greater natural attractions than any city on the great river.

Whether she will ever be the National Capital or not, Nauvoo seems destined to yet become a large city.

O. B.

AMUSEMENTS

SALVINI IN "OTHELLO."

Had Salvini opened his engagement with "Othello," it would have been a much greater success in its pecuniary results, and, we think, in an artistic way, also. It is an advantage not to be underestimated by an actor appearing before a foreign audience when his audience is familiar with the play in which he appears. The play of "Samson" is of the Continental character of tragedy, with which an Anglo-American audience has little sympathy; and the light comedy of "Sullivan" ("David Garrick"), besides affording little scope for the display of great dramatic power, is almost entirely conversational, and, therefore, wholly uninteresting to those who do not understand the conversation. But a great actor in "Othello" speaks the language of passion which all audiences understand, and in this play Salvini counts upon the interest and sympathy of his audience to start with. The announcement of Salvini in the part of "Othello" attracted the first crowded audience of the week. There was also a manifest interest which was felt at neither of the previous performances. The patience with which the people followed those parts of the play which were not rendered attractive by the presence of the central figure on the stage, was as fair an evidence of their interest as could have been given, and there was nothing but expectancy for the audience during the first three acts. After that, the actor gave free scope to his power, and it was with received greater enthusiasm than Chicago audiences usually display. He was called before the curtain several times and greeted with cheers as well as applause.

In reviewing Salvini's portraiture of the Moor, it is fair to take his own conception of the part as a basis, and of this we have a definition of his own, communicated to a journal published in Rome, in which he says: "*Othello* loves *Desdemona*, and kills her because she is untrue to the laws of honor, and not for hate or jealousy; he gives satisfaction to honesty, which he believes soiled by the unhappy *Desdemona*. He does not inebriate himself with blood; he weeps because he is obliged to shed it, and is horror-struck by his crime. It is not his jealousy, it is not hate, it is not a ferocious impulse; it is the indignation of the honest man which impels the Moor to sacrifice his love, his adoration, his worship, for *Desdemona*. *Othello* is a hero; he is a son of that chivalrous and civilized race which ruled over a great part of Europe, and left many vestiges of its culture; and moreover, as he says, he descends from Kings." The main idea of this conception,—that of killing *Desdemona* from a false notion of duty and not from rage,—is supported by the text of the play in several passages, and particularly in the following, quoted by Mr. W. W. Story, the American poet, who believes that Salvini follows this conception consistently, where *Othello* says:

> Oh I were damned beneath all depth in hell
> But that I did proceed upon *just* grounds
> To this extremity.

There are other passages, however, in which the savage yearning of the Moor for vengeance breaks out, as where he says:

> Arise, black vengeance, from thy hollow cell!
> Yield up, O love, thy crown and hearted throne
> To tyrannous hate!

It would be strange, indeed, if Salvini should not avail himself of such passionate license as this warrants, and there are moments of his impersonation which partake more of the spirit of revenge than of the sense of duty.

Salvini's *Othello* is an original impersonation, to begin with. He departs from the traditions of the English stage, if, indeed, he ever studied them. He seeks rather to preserve all the outward appearance of the African than to tone it down to the more civilized looks of a Moor who has been brought in contact with Venetian life. His skin is very dark and glossy; his hair woolly; his beard stubby; his costumes and bearing Oriental. Salvini has personal gifts of form, feature, and voice which enable him to adopt these peculiarities with safety, where another of less commanding stature and imposing presence would be overcome by the accessories and fall a victim to the prejudices against the negro. During the first three acts, his impersonation is what we would call tame in contrast with the passionate nature which your conventional *Othello* brings out at once. In these scenes he is simply dignified and statuesque. The character even then is picturesque, and the more so, perhaps, because of the Oriental bearing and a language foreign to our ears. All through these earlier scenes he preserves the quiet grace and dignity pictured later in the play when *Lodovico* stands aghast at *Othello's* exhibition of rage and asks was

> This the noble nature
> Whom passion could not shake? Whose solid virtue
> The shot of accident, nor dart of shame,
> Could neither graze nor pierce?

His address to the Senate, "Most potent, grave, and reverend Seigniors," was made in this spirit. It was delivered quietly, with a cloak thrown over one arm; remarkable indeed for the delightful intonation of voice and a certain intensity of manner, but entirely devoid of any effort at oratory. Up to the fourth act there is nothing except the skin and garments to betray the savage nature of the Moor (afterwards wrought out under the devilish tortures of *Iago*), except as he hung upon the lips of *Desdemona* whenever she spoke with a love that was almost a look,—such a look as might come from a savage Moor who worshiped and possessed a fair maid.

The acting, as the audience expected it, began with the interview with *Iago* in the last scene of the third act, only an earnest of which had been given in occasional glimpses before. After undergoing the torture of *Iago's* insinuations, he rose gradually to the full sense of the dishonor which the treacherous Ancient was putting upon him, and, in a very paroxysm of rage, seized *Iago*, hurled him to the ground and almost trampled him under foot before he recovered himself. There was a suddenness, desperateness, rage, and savagery about this onslaught, which seized the audience as in the grasp of a strong hand, and held it, amazed and stupefied, until the reaction came, which passed to the very depths of dejection and humiliation. From this time on, the interest did not lag. Salvini, having nursed and saved his strength, now had all of it at his command to use at intervals all through the systematic torture through which he passed till the tragedy came. His facial expression added great force to his muscular frame and brawny strength. He showed his teeth in his rage, glared fiercely out of his eyes, distorted his face in pain, writhed in his agony, paced the floor like a caged animal; and, though on dangerous ground the while, bordering always upon the precipice of the ridiculous, his audience scarcely felt the suggestion. He preserved the scene where Othello strikes *Desdemona* in presence of others,—an episode which English and American actors dare not retain. He worked up the savage revenge into a frightful climax when he seized *Desdemona* by the hair and dragged her to her couch. Though the strangling is done behind a curtain, the scene had been all too graphically pictured, and the death-gurgle could almost be heard. The killing of *Iago*, when *Emilia* had exposed his villainy, was as if a tiger had sprung upon his prey. After this there was another reaction, preparing the way, though the interval was short, for his own death-scene. The closing speech was delivered with varied emotion, and, at the last, *Othello* drew his curved sword suddenly, cut his throat, and fell to the ground in the throes of death, which the dropping of the curtain opportunely cut off from the audience.

The lateness of the hour at which the performance closed—nearly midnight—precludes any extended mention of the performance as a whole. Signora Piamonti's *Desdemona* was a charming piece of acting. Sig. A. Salvini's *Iago* was as unconventional as his brother's *Othello*, but not nearly so happy in his departure from the traditions. For the rest, several of the characters were well-acted, and the company has an admirable training which renders its performances smooth and harmonious.

Salvini appears to-morrow night in "La Morte Civile," which he regards as his greatest part, and which affords an opportunity for intense dramatic action.

THE OPERA.

The sale of season tickets for the grand Italian opera begins this morning at Bauer's music store, under the Palmer House. They can be purchased for the entire ten nights or for the first or last five nights. The sale of single tickets will begin to-morrow morning. The repertoire will be as follows for the first week:

Monday—"Lucia di Lammermoor." Miss Nilsson, Capoul, Del Puente.
Tuesday—"Martha." Torriani, Campanini, Cary, Del Puente.
Wednesday—"The Huguenots." Nilsson, Maresi, Cary, Campanini, Nannetti, Scolara, Mara.
Thursday—"Mignon." Nilsson, Torriani, Cary, Capoul, Scolara.
Friday—"Ernani."
Saturday Matinee—"Faust."

For the second week:

Monday—"Trovatore." Nilsson, Cary, Campanini, Del Puente.
Tuesday—"Aida" (the new opera).
Wednesday—"Faust." Nilsson.
Thursday—"Don Giovanni." Nilsson.
Friday—"Aida" repeated.
Saturday Matinee—"Mignon." Nilsson.

It will be seen that the great opera of them all is "The Huguenots," in which three *prime donne* will take part. The Cincinnati *Commercial*, speaking of the performance there, says:

> The gloomy and tragic traits of the music of "Les Huguenots" are salient in each of the acts, and there is a weirdness in the orchestration that adds to the rugged outlines of the composition. The action is rapid, often exciting, and in the great fourth act it is superbly stormy. Madame Nilsson appeared as *Valentina*, a role in which she has not been seen in America until this season. She has studied it with characteristic intensity, and renders it with impassioned earnestness and poetic delicacy. The most thrilling scene in the opera is the interview between *Valentina* and *Raoul*, in the fourth act, where they view the massacre from the window, and she struggles to prevent his jumping into the hopeless danger of the terrible contest. Nilsson and Campanini vied with each other in investing this episode with all the sublimity of song and of dramatic passion, and they accomplished it so clearly that they were honored, as we have said, with a triple recall. The scene referred to is singularly but skillfully confused in emotion. Though *Valentina* is the wife of *De Nevers*, she finds it impossible to save *Raoul's* life from the mob, except by confessing her secret love for him. Overcome by this avowal, love, for the moment, stays *Raoul's* desperate resolution, and he breathes forth a reciprocal tenderness. In the beautiful aria Signor Campanini suddenly struck a high chest C with perfect ease, startling the audience into an impetuous cry of "Bravo."

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

Miss Augusta Dargon, an old Chicago favorite, has been playing during the present week at Hooley's Theatre in "Camille" to better houses than the antiquity and flaccid character of the drama would have led one to expect. The house last evening bore certain unmistakable evidences of popular indifference to the "fate of a coquette," which indicated in its way that metal more attractive could be found elsewhere. To gently hint that *Camille's* death was a relief to society would be to encourage its repetition nightly,—an act which the public would not lightly overlook; to admit that we have all seen the play about twenty times in our lives is to champion its popularity. Not wishing to do either we will rejoice that it was played last evening at Hooley's for the last time. The part assumed by Miss Dargon is one for which she is well suited in many respects, her strength lying rather in the intense than the lighter portions of the drama. Miss Dargon's reading is always unexceptionable, and the distinctness of her utterance, and the intelligent emphasis of her reading are characteristics which recommend her strongly to the public. At the same time her action is not always graceful, nor even suitable, and, occasionally when appropriate, is singularly devoid of elegance. Her voice and presence are good, and her personation even and harmonious. The part of *Armand* is only fairly played by Mr. Sullivan, while the others call for no especial commendation or criticism. Miss Dargon will appear to-night in a part which has gained for her considerable praise, playing *Meg Merrilies* in "Guy Mannering." Her interpretation of the character differs essentially from that of Charlotte Cushman, and has, we understand, the merit of originality. The piece has been carefully rehearsed, and will be produced in a manner worthy of the house.

LOCAL ITEMS.

J. B. Walsh has issued a second edition of the "Paradox Papers," a collection of humorous sketches, which it will do to read when nothing else is at hand.

About half-past 5 o'clock last evening, a horse, owned and driven by Patrick Kennedy, ran away on Twelfth street and overturned the wagon, throwing Mr. Kennedy to the ground and injuring him quite seriously. After knocking down two lamp-posts, the horse came to a standstill on the corner of Twelfth and Taylor streets.

Last evening a Norwegian, Peter Thorwalsden, found himself in possession of a ticket to Norway, a check for $100, and some spare money. Instead of going to Norway, he went to a saloon near the Fort Wayne Depot and got gloriously drunk. The result was that Peter was arrested for drunkenness, and when he recovered from the effects of the bad whisky he found that he had lost his ticket and every cent he had.

Miss Kate Wageman keeps a millinery and dress-making establishment at 321 North avenue. To dispose of her wares to the best advantage, she keeps a show-window full of bonnets, laces, etc., as a decoy to prudent housekeepers. While lighting the gas in this window, about half-past 7 last evening, some lace caught fire, and before it could be extinguished about $75 worth of goods were burned up.

The installation of officers of Dionysius Lodge No. 20, Knights of Pythias, took place yesterday evening at the Lodge rooms, northwest corner of Madison and Robey streets. The following are the names of the officers: E. Erhart, P. C.; M. Calver, C. C.; John A. Straub, V. C.; Charles Perkins, P.; A. M. Truesdell, M. of E.; A. J. Myers, M. of F.; G. Demare, K. R. and S.; P. McGee, M. of A.; Th. W. Trainer, D. G.; A. M. Truesdell, Repr.; and C. F. Chilson, O. G.

Yesterday morning about half-past 11, a man named Lewis St. Clair was fatally injured at Farnham & Fisher's store on Market street, by a steam boiler falling on him. He was helping to lower the boiler into the cellar when the chain broke with the above result. Officer McKay was called, and, getting an express wagon, he took St. Clair to the County Hospital, where he was cared for by Dr. Farwell, who did all that could be done for him, but, after lingering a couple of hours in great agony, he died.

The Ashantee war is finished, the Virginius is sunk, but the Chicago Constable is still on the war-path. Yesterday one of the fraternity, Philip Keeler, tried to serve a writ upon G. L. Huyck, who carries on business at No. 99 Madison street, but the latter turned the tables on the minion of the law by locking him in the store. In his frantic efforts to escape Keeler smashed the door, a glass window, and numerous other trifles that came in his way. The last report was that George Best, another Constable, was after Keeler with a writ of replevin.

Quite a serious accident happened yesterday afternoon on the track of the Illinois Central Railroad at the junction of the main and the Stock-Yard track at Forty-third street. The latter makes a sharp turn to the west at this point, and the track is hardly in a condition which admits of more than a moderate rate of speed. The passengers complain daily that, when a car becomes useless from old age, it is patched up sufficiently to go on the suburban trains of this road, and that their whole rolling-stock for suburban trains seems to be in momentary danger of following the example set by "the Deacon's one-hoss shay." The accident referred to was occasioned by a switch engine and a long train of empty cattle-cars running at too high speed from the Stock-Yard track to the main track. Just as they reached the latter, the four front cars (the engine being in the rear pushing) jumped the track and bumped along some distance before the train could be stopped. The four cars were thrown over upon the main track in a demoralized condition, the axles, trucks, and running gear being badly smashed. Fortunately no one was on these cars, and no one was injured. The line was blocked for some time, occasioning great inconvenience to suburban residents. Many of the latter, who had intended to enjoy Salvini's acting as *Othello* at McVicker's, only reached the theatre at 9 o'clock in the evening, and then went home in disgust, venting their wrath on the railway company.

THE RELIEF SOCIETY.

Work Done Yesterday—Vaccination Must Precede Granting Aid.

VACCINATION NECESSARY.

The rule requiring every applicant for relief from the Relief and Aid Society to be vaccinated before any aid would be granted, was suspended during the last few weeks, owing to the great rush of the unemployed. The crowds of applicants having greatly diminished during the last few days, Supt. Trusdell has decided to again enforce this rule, and the following circular will be issued to-day:

> On and after Monday next, the rule requiring vaccination before furnishing relief will positively be enforced in every case. Applicants must bring certificates of having been successfully vaccinated within three years, or come to the office to be vaccinated by our own physician, which will be promptly attended to without cost. C. TRUSDELL, Superintendent.

RELIEF YESTERDAY.

About 200 persons applied for relief in person yesterday, and between 600 and 700 applications were received by mail. The amount of money distributed, amounted to $3,500, and orders for 260 tons of coal were given. Among the applicants who asked relief by letter was Gov. Beveridge. The Governor requests the Society to relieve him of the presence of one Frederick Wagner, a cripple, who left the Alexian Hospital, in this city, where he was kept at the expense of the Relief Society, about one week ago, to lobby a bill for his relief through the Legislature. The case of this man is a very pitiable one. Shortly after the fire he came to this city with the State militia, called out by the Governor to protect our city. While on duty one night, the gun of a comrade accidentally went off, and the ball entered Wagner's groin, disabling him for life. He was sent to his home at Springfield, but, being without means of support, the Governor requested the Relief and Aid Society to support the man, he having been disabled while in the service of the city. The Relief Society sent for the unfortunate man and placed him in the Alexian Hospital, and furnished him liberally with clothing and money. But a bill having been introduced at the last session of the Legislature, which passed the House, but was thrown in the waste-basket by the Senate, he requested Superintendent Trusdell to give him the means to go to Springfield to see about the matter. Mr. Trusdell gave him a ticket and $10 in money. When the man arrived at Springfield he went to Gov. Beveridge and told him that he had been turned out of the Hospital, and urged him to see that his relief bill was passed. The man is without means to defray his expenses in that city, and for this reason Gov. Beveridge requested the Relief and Aid Society to take him back. Superintendent Trusdell states that the man was not turned out of the hospital; that he left of his own accord, and the Relief and Aid Society would send him back to that hospital, or any other he preferred, and provide for him so long as he lived.

THE GERMAN SOCIETY.

The Board of Directors of the German Society for the Protection of Immigrants and the Friendless will meet Friday afternoon for the purpose of devising some means whereby to replenish their almost depleted treasury, the drain on which has been very heavy of late. No less than fifty homeless ones are nightly furnished with shelter, and about as many more get their meals at the German Society's Home. The office of this Society being in the same building with that of the Relief and Aid Society, most of the German applicants for relief are turned over to the latter organization. The Agent of the German Society, Mr. Enders, complains that the donations do not come in as rapidly as was expected. Since their organization, the 130 solicitors appointed, reported the collection of about $10,000, while the daily expenses of the Home are $160 per month. Still, for fear lest the treasury may become entirely depleted, the Society affords relief outside of the Home only in most urgent cases, and that only to those who have made no previous calls upon their charity. The great number of applications for relief come from the newly arrived emigrants, who, before starting, had just enough means wherewith to pay their steerage passage across the ocean and their emigrant-train fare to this city, and who, on their arrival here, find nothing to do. Some of these unfortunate ones call upon the Consuls of their respective countries, but of course they can do nothing for them unless it be to furnish them with the address of the German, or Relief and Aid Society.

Death of a Prominent Lady.

The Savannah *News* of Saturday says: "Mrs. E. A. Booker, a sister of the late Princess Achille Murat, of Florida, died yesterday in this city, at the residence of her cousin, Mr. J. L. Putnam, in the 60th year of her age. Mrs. Booker was a remarkable woman, and occupied at one time a prominent position in the fashionable world. She was a Miss Willis, of Westmoreland County, Virginia, a family connected by marriage with many prominent names in the history of the country. She was married in early life to Samuel Duval, of Florida. Her second husband was Mr. Brockenborough, at one time a member of Congress and a prominent public man in that State. At the death of her sister, the Princess Murat, the Emperor Napoleon continued the pension given her to Mrs. Booker, and it only ceased on the downfall of his dynasty, 1871. Mrs. B. was the possessor of many relics of the First Napoleon."

Mason Jones, the well-known orator, who delivered a number of lectures in this country several years ago, died in London on the 13th.

THE FARMERS' MOVEMENT.

Interview with the Secretary of the National Agricultural Congress.

His Views on Grange Topics—Subjects Coming Before the National Grange in February.

From the St. Louis Globe, Jan. 7.

In view of the importance attaching to the political action of the farmers, and desirous of getting information thereon from the fountain head, a *Globe* reporter called upon Mr. Charles W. Greene, Secretary of the National Agricultural Congress, now sojourning for a time in this city, working up the interests of the *Crop Reporter*. Mr. Greene was among the first to espouse the co-operative movement of the farmers, and has ever since been an earnest advocate of their cause. His views, though progressive, are always tempered with moderation, and, while asking justice for the farmers, he does not ignore the just relations of other industries. Finding him at Barnum's Hotel at liberty and ready to converse upon the topic suggested, the following conversation resulted:

RESULTS OF THE GRANGE MOVEMENT.

"Mr. Greene, what results do you anticipate from the Grange movement?"

"The tone of your query suggests the inquiry whether your question refers distinctively to the organization known as the Patrons of Husbandry or to the general movement?"

"I refer to the Grange movement in the general acceptation of the term."

"To start right, then, I find a very general misunderstanding in the public mind as to the different forms of organization adopted by the farmers and their comparative influence. The Granges, as originally organized, no more than the old-fashioned Farmers' Club, were never intended for the discussion of political questions at all, and, to secure full attendance, such discussions were rigidly tabooed at all meetings. They were simply designed as social gatherings, where the methods of crop culture, the dairy, and domestic matters were discussed. Neither of them are in any degree responsible, as such, for the great political upheaval now in progress. It is no more a farmers' than a mechanics' movement, and only takes its name from the largest class engaged in it. It results primarily from the aggressive combinations of capitalists—the illegitimate and improper exercise of wealth power. Naturally the farmer, segregated and helpless as he has been, unable to maintain his ground single-handed against the combinations of capital, has been its ready prey, and they, as a class, have suffered most. The growth of the farmers' organizations has been steadily increasing for a series of years, becoming constantly more popular, and especially so since the agricultural press has become so influential an ally. The farmers were rapidly discovering the advantages of such association, independent of any political significance. It is easy to see how, almost imperceptibly, the political influences have crept in at these social meetings, until it has now undoubtedly become the leading feature. Here was the oppressed condition under which each and all of the farmers, especially of the Northwest, were laboring. It was impossible to make both ends meet, let them pinch and save as they might. On the other hand, they saw railway kings and merchant princes paraded before them, whose wealth was augmenting by millions yearly. Such things have engendered a deep-seated unrest which has been manifested in various forms. The Labor movement which nominated a Presidential candidate for the last campaign was one of these. This was merged into the Liberal movement with its candidate, Horace Greeley, always in full sympathy with the toiling classes. As this feeling has gained ground among the people, becoming a subject of general discussion, and since the monopolists have constantly treated the popular demands with an air of careless indifference and haughty independence, it has very naturally resulted that when the farmers met in their clubs this has been a principal topic of conversation. Since it was not political in the partisan sense, the members of all parties and creeds could well pledge themselves as against a common foe. The party managers, seeing where this must inevitably lead, have vehemently charged that the clubs and Granges were going into politics, which has generally been answered by the farmers in the spirit that, if this is politics, they are willing to be known as politicians, since it is a new and not unpopular species of the genus."

IS THE MOVEMENT POLITICAL?

"But do you consider that the movement is really and essentially a political one?"

"Unquestionably so now. The very denial of political intentions on the part of the clubs, and the resulting discussions, have undoubtedly exerted a strong influence in making it so. It has become a fixed purpose of clubs, Granges, and all sorts of societies, to reform the abuses complained of. Four-fifths of all the associations, of every character, organized during the past eighteen months, have had that as the primary purpose of the organization. Other subjects will be secondary until this is finally disposed of."

"The Grangers say, I believe, that they do not politically, as a Grange, but that they do so individually. Is not such a course practicable?"

"By making such assertions they are simply making themselves ridiculous. You may have noticed that one of the resolutions adopted by the Illinois State Grange, at Bloomington, made the declaration you speak of, and yet they sent out a dozen purely political resolutions right in the face of it. The last *Rural World*, too, has an article by Master Allen, declaring positively that the Granges do not, and cannot, discuss political questions; and on the same page is more than a half column of political resolutions, adopted at a recent county council of the Granges. Such inconsistencies are only calculated to bring reproach upon the order. Either they are declaring what they know to be false, or it assumes an utter ignorance of the meaning of the term political."

MEETING OF THE NATIONAL GRANGE.

"I understand that the National Grange meets here next month. Do you know what subject will come under discussion?"

"Oh! you know that is secret. I presume their action will only have reference to perfecting the business details of their organization. Another subject suggested by the *Indiana Farmer*, an intense Grange paper, altogether within the charmed circle, will be as to the disposition of their surplus $50,000. As the *Rural World* suggests that the choice of permanent location for the National offices may also be determined here, the inference might be drawn that the surplus would be expended for buildings somewhere, perhaps in St. Louis."

"I have seen that the Boston Merchant Grange, which was suspended by the Grand Master, had appealed to the decision of the Grange. I presume that it will find a settlement here?"

"Yes, it probably will, and if Messrs. Thompson and Abbott are as determined in the matter as they represent themselves, it may be a subject of considerable importance. Mr. Abbott claims that the Master's ruling would exclude several members of the National Grange, and several subordinate Granges, one of them at St. Louis."

THE QUESTION OF SECRECY.

"There is one advantage in secrecy which I had not before thought of. They can have their family quarrels to themselves, and not annoy their neighbors and the outside world with them."

"Yes, and that is about the only advantage I have ever discovered, except that they can dispense their charity so that the left hand may not know what the right is doing, in the Scriptural fashion. In view of the difficulty experienced in letting politics alone, this feature of secrecy is likely to cause them much embarrassment. It is certainly too late to entertain the idea of a secret political party, strictly as such, and the political influence of any secret organization must be seriously compromised by the fact of such secrecy. Again, the feature of the Grange, and the ritualistic ceremonies incident to it, occupies an immense amount of very valuable time, and the more substantial business men among the farmers, who count its value, soon tire. It is evident, from all the reports we have seen, that not one-half of the Granges are paying their dues, a sure indication that the interest in them is flagging."

NOT LOSING HEADWAY.

"You consider, then, that the movement is losing headway?"

"Not at all. The open associations are now gaining ground, and if there was any system of record such as the National Grange has adopted, the extent of the open organizations would surprise you. One great advantage for the open associations which the Granges lose—and which they cannot afford to lose—is the assistance of the press in disseminating their work. Look, for instance, at the Illinois meetings last month. The four days' proceedings of the State Grange, with its 750 members, were all recorded in less than three columns of the daily papers, while the proceedings of the Decatur meeting for three days filled page after page of THE TRIBUNE and *Times*, multiplying the influence exerted by them many thousand fold. Its expressions are still being discussed, and will be for months to come, because its ideas were set in motion. Really, this secrecy breeds a selfishness entirely foreign to the agricultural character, and it surprises me to see the agricultural publishers so forgetful of their journalistic rights as to encourage a privacy of discussion which deprives them of their most valuable subject matter. The seeking of many of them after the loaves and fishes, in the form of subscriptions, is certainly liable to subject them to the charge of being subsidized—it may be, justly."

THE AGENCY SYSTEM.

"Do you anticipate that the Grangers will succeed in substituting the present mercantile systems by their new trade arrangements?"

"They will only succeed in stimulating thought in regard to the subject at present, except, it may be, in substituting the agency systems, which have been established by patent-protected manufacturers. Here the margins for profit are large, and the manufacturers would not, as a class, regret any organized system which is sufficiently general to relieve them of the agency-tyranny under which they suffer as much as the farmers, and which would enable a division of the profits between producer and consumer. That the ordinary business relations require remodeling and improving there can be no question. The regular business of exchanging commodities could certainly be conducted at a great saving of aggregate expense if the business were concentrated in fewer hands. The element of risk can be very materially reduced by which the farmer may realize some gain; but all of these changes and improvements must be the result of reciprocal effort between the conservative men of the respective classes. It cannot be done by exciting violent antagonisms, or by starting out with the idea that there is necessarily to be a contest. Every solid, prudent merchant suffers as much as the farmer—far more than any individual farmer, except he be the direct loser—from that other class of merchants who do their business regardless of business principles, gathering into their hands the property of their creditors and squandering it until bankruptcy ensues. I do not, of course, say that all failures of this class are dishonest, but if more care were exercised by all—those who buy and sell—in dealing with men who understand their business thoroughly, there would be great gain to all."

After a few moments of conversation in reference to the system of crop reports, which has required nearly two years for its present development, and which Mr. Greene reports is meeting with great favor at the hands of all intelligent men, whether merchants, manufacturers, or farmers, the *Globe* reporter withdrew.

TRAGEDIES IN ILLINOIS.

One Man Killed and Another Mortally Wounded, in Greene County.

From the Carrollton (Ill.) Gazette, Jan. 3.

On Sunday evening last another terrible tragedy was enacted at a point on the Illinois Bottom, several miles below Grand Pass Landing, in this county, the particulars of which vary, as they come to us from several sources. As near as we can get at the facts it would appear that Sol Silkwood, a club-foot man, William Henson, and James Isham, on Christmas, visited the house of two brothers named Hopper, who are wood-choppers, where the party engaged in a drinking and gambling spree. The visiting party, it is said, won the Hoppers' money, pounded them up rather severely, and abused the wife of one of the latter.

Fearing further visitations of the kind, from threats which were made, the Hoppers went to Walkerville on Sunday to have the parties bound over to keep the peace, or else to procure warrants for arrest of the offenders. Hearing of what the Hoppers had done, Silkwood and Isham returned to their house on Sunday night, where they renewed their threats, and were about to force an entrance. The Hoppers came out with guns and fired upon their visitors, which resulted in killing Isham instantly, and Silkwood rode off dangerously wounded in the arm and breast.

The news of the sad work soon spread, and the people of the vicinity organized and started in search of the Hoppers, who it was supposed had fled. But while the search was being made the Hoppers gave themselves up at Walkerville for examination, and have since been placed in the custody of the Sheriff to await trial at the spring term.

Probably Fatal Affray at Chandlerville, Ill.

Chandlerville, Ill. (Jan. 3), Dispatch to the Peoria Transcript.

We had a lively time here to-day, which may cost the life of one of the parties, and the escape of the assailant. It happened in this wise: Two young farmers had a dispute about a young lady. One of them, named Estague, put his hand in his pocket as if to draw a revolver, when Armstrong picked up a shoe-hammer and struck Estague three times with it, knocking him down, and breaking his skull in two places very badly. Armstrong then gave himself up to the magistrate, but, when he heard that Estague was dying, he broke loose from the officer, and, jumping on a horse standing near, escaped out of town. He was followed by his brother, who, having a better horse, exchanged with him, and he soon distanced his pursuers. He is still concealed in the hills, but there is a strong posse of men after him. Estague was taken to Jacksonville, to be under the treatment of Dr. Prince. The State's Attorney here guarantees a reward for the capture of Armstrong, but he has been well armed by his friends, and will probably make a strong resistance.

PERSONAL.

Mme. Janauschek has purchased the cottage she occupied, last summer, at Cohasset.

Gladstone, the British Premier, completed his 64th year on the 29th ult., and Disraeli, his political opponent, completed his 68th year on the 30th ult.

It is said the Rev. John O'Donnell, of Nashua, is to be created Roman Catholic Bishop of New Hampshire, which is to be made into a diocese by itself.

James Harvey, a well-known Washington correspondent, who was Minister at Portugal while Mr. Seward was Secretary of State, is to edit the new *Age* at Philadelphia.

Eli Perkins lectured in New York the other night, and the *World* says "every man in the audience breathed a deep and earnest wish for a dead cat, long before the gabbler's show was over."

Gen. Soleille, a prominent officer of the French army, is dead. He was formerly commander-in-chief of the artillery of the army of the Rhine. He took part in the defense of Metz, and was a leading witness in the Bazaine trial. Gen. Soleille died at Toulouse, in his 67th year.

Premier Gladstone has, it is said, cautioned Mr. Arch to beware of using again such threatening language as he uttered lately at Bradford, England, where he said that if Parliament were not careful of the cause of the farm laborers he would lead 500,000 of them even to the gates of St. Stephen.

A good enough Maine law in itself, namely, that a State Treasurer shall be incompetent for more than five years' service, will now deprive the State of a most excellent officer, Mr. William Caldwell. He entered the Treasurer's office as clerk in 1841, and has served ever since, being Treasurer in fact many years before he was in name.

We learn from an Eastern journal that early in January Miss Susan B. Anthony will bring suits against all newspapers that have "thrown mud at her." Miss Susan is aware that we have always maintained, with both pen and pistol, that she is the most beautiful and accomplished young lady of the age.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

Dr. Charles Beke has succeeded in raising a fund sufficient to enable him to set out on his expedition in search of the true Mount Sinai, which he believes to be an extinct volcano on the border of the Arabian Desert. He is accompanied by a competent geologist. The necessary scientific instruments have been loaned to him by the Royal Geographical Society.

Our dispatches announce that the Rev. Kingston Goddard has joined the ranks of the Reformed Episcopalians. Mr. Goddard will be remembered as a former rector of Christ Church in this city. He has latterly been rector of a church on Staten Island. His course will surprise no one, as he is an extreme Low Churchman, and a few weeks ago wrote a letter expressing sympathy with Bishop Cummins' movement.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

There has taken place in England a magnificent christening, at which the Queen and two royal Princesses were present at the parents' house. A live Dean, even the Dean of Windsor, held the baby and performed the ceremony. The interesting little lady—for it is a female—is named Victoria Brown, daughter of Mr. Archibald Brown, one of the servants of the late Prince Albert, and brother to the very familiar friend of all newspaper correspondents—John Brown, "the faithful gillie."

The Washington *Star* says that Gen. McClellan received distinguished attention while in Paris. He was given a prominent seat when he attended the French Assembly by invitation, and at the trial of Bazaine was also treated as a guest deserving the highest consideration. Of the latter tribunal, Gen. McClellan writes that it was a most dignified court, and its proceedings appeared to be conducted with a strict regard to the demands of justice. The Orleans Princes on Gen. McClellan's staff during his command of the army have shown him great attention.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The testimony of a St. Louis Alderman should be preserved: "Horses is fraider of dummies than street cars."

—St. Paul (Minn.) claims to have expended $1,000,000 on improvements during the past year, in the way of blocks and business places. It is claimed further that the city directory, which will be issued soon, will show a population in the city of about 35,000.

—The farm-barn of Stephen H. Alden, in Westport, Conn., was burned by an incendiary Wednesday evening. The loss is estimated at $10,000, including four Alderny cows worth $1,000 each. Mr. Alden has suffered six fires during his seven years' residence in Westport. Only two weeks before this last a valuable grapery was burned, involving a loss of $7,000.

—The village authorities of Griggsville, Pike County, Ill., don't issue licenses to liquor-dealers, but as some of the residents take a glass occasionally somebody must sell it in defiance of law. That "somebody" was fined an aggregate of $1,200 last week for his unlawful practice, and the topers of the town can get no more comfort from him.

—Slade, the champion runner of England, recently ran a mile in 4 minutes and 30½ seconds. In November he ran a two-mile race in 9 minutes 54¼ seconds, a performance that ranks only second to that of J. Scott in his match with Sydenham Dixon on June 21, 1871, when the winner, Scott, ran two miles in 9 minutes and 54 seconds.

—A Nevada Judge, after a jury had been impanneled, and counsel were ready to proceed, pulled out a revolver, and judicially remarked, "If any man goes to frolicking around in this court-room during the trial of this cause I shall interrupt him in his career." The strictest decorum prevailed in that court-room.

—We learn that there is a good prospect now for a peaceable surrender of pretty much all the Winnebagoes, and that they will come in and consent to leave the State. Mr. Brockway, of Black Falls, has collected a shipment of them in that vicinity, and there are some of the Indians themselves who are advising their comrades to surrender without further trouble, as their skulking is useless. So the prospect for a quiet and swift riddance of these pests is good.—*LaCrosse Republican.*

—A scientific writer has made the discovery that a "tinker's dam" is not profanity, but simply an inclosure made commonly of bread around the hole to be mended, that the melted solder may be contained till it cools off around the bread. After being subjected to this process the bread is burned and spoiled, and is a fitting type of utter uselessness."

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Financial News.

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.—The following are the latest quotations at the Stock Exchange:

Sterling, $4.82.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	116¾	Coupons, '67	116⅛
Coupons, '62	113⅛	Coupons, '68	116
Coupons, '64	114½	10-40s	112
Coupons, '65	115½	Currency 6s	113⅛
Coupons, '65(new)	115⅛	New 5s	112

STATE BONDS

Missouris	91	Virginias, old	38
Tennessees, old	78	North Carolinas, old	26
Tennessees, new	78	North Carolinas, new	14
Virginias, new	43		

STOCKS.

Canton	78	St. Paul pfd	72⅛
Western Union	76⅜	Wabash	54
Quicksilver	30⅛	Wabash pfd	71
Adams Express	93	Ft. Wayne	90
Wells Fargo	68⅛	Terre Haute	14⅛
American Express	59¼	Terre Haute pfd	27⅞
United States Ex	70⅛	Chicago & Alton	104
Pacific Mail	43⅞	Chicago & Alton pfd	108
New York Central	100⅛	Ohio & Mississippi	32⅛
Erie	47	C., C. & C.	84
Erie pfd	72	C., B. & Q.	99
Harlem, ex. div.	118⅛	Lake Shore	81⅛
Harlem pfd	117	Indiana Central	29⅞
Michigan Central	80	Illinois Central	102
Pittsburgh & Ft. W.	86	Union Pacific stock	31⅛
Northwestern	61⅛	Union Pacific bonds	83⅜
Northwestern pfd	73	Central Pacific bonds	94⅛
Rock Island	104⅛	Del., & Lack & W.	99⅛
N. J. Central	99⅛	B., Hartford & Erie	3⅛
St. Paul	47⅞		

Kansas City Live Stock Market.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Jan 7.—The cattle market is more active and firm. Sales of good native cows at $3.25; good native steers, $4.30; fair do, $3.55; wintered Texan steers, $2.00@2.30.

HOGS—Receipts, 3,282; market closed steady. Extreme range, $4.75@5.00.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.—COTTON—Steady; uplands, 16⅛c. Futures closed firm; sales 16,400 bales; January, 15⅞@15 9-16c; February, 16@16 1-32c; March, 9 1-5@9⅛c; April, 16 15-16@16 31-32c; May, 17⅛@17 7-16c; June, 17⅛@17⅞c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour higher; receipts, 9,000 brls; at $6.00@6.30 for superfine Western and State; $6.90@7.20 for common to good; $7.25@7.75 for good to choice; $8.25 for choice white wheat extra; $6.95@8.50 for extra Ohio; $7.00@11.00 for St. Louis. Rye flour firm. Corn meal scarce and firm. Wheat less active and unchanged; receipts, 104,000 bu. Rye quiet. Barley scarce and firmer; Canada West, $1.72½. Corn in moderate demand; receipts, 21,000 bu; 85c for Western mixed in store; 80@83½c for new Western mixed afloat; 81c for new white Western afloat. Oats quiet.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 7.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm; No. 1, $1.24; No. 2, $1.21⅛ spot; $1.23⅝ February. Oats steady; No. 3, 38⅛c. Corn firm; No. 2, 59c. Barley firm; No. 2, $1.47. Rye steady; No. 1, 77⅛c.

PROVISIONS—Pork, $15.00. Sweet pickled hams, 9@10⅛c. Bulk shoulders, 5⅛c, loose; middles, 7⅛@8c, packed. Lard firm; kettle, 9@9⅛c; steam, 8⅛c.

HOGS—Live, 5c; dressed, 6⅛c; receipts, 3,300.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 6,000 brls; wheat, 93,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 10,000 brls; wheat, 7,000 bu.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 7.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour and grain firm and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Quiet. Mess pork, $15.50. Bulk shoulders, 6⅛c; clear rib, 7⅛@7⅛c; clear, 7⅛c, all loose. Bacon—Shoulders, 7⅛c; clear rib, 8⅛@8⅛c; clear, 8⅛@8⅞c.

WHISKY—Firm at 94⅛@95c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 7.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour, low grades firm; medium grades lower; super winter, $5.00@5.50; extra, $5.72@6.25; XX, $6.25@6.75; XXX, $6.75@7.00; family, $7.25@8.25. Wheat—Spring a shade lower; No. 2, $1.21⅛@1.22; winter dull and drooping; No. 3 red, $1.43. Corn active and higher; No. 2 mixed new, 57c; old, 58c in east elevator; 59⅛c seller February. Oats in fair demand and higher; No. 2, 44@45c, closing weak. Barley dull and drooping for low grades; firm for best qualities; No. 3, $1.10@1.25; No. 2, $1.35@1.45. Rye better at 80@82c.

WHISKY—Better at 95@96c.

PROVISIONS—Pork higher at $15.00@15.50. Bulk meats firm; no movement in round lots. Jobbing and order lots—Packed shoulders, 6⅛c; clear rib, 7⅞c; clear, 8⅛c. Bacon higher; shoulders, 7⅛c; clear rib, 8⅜c; clear, 9c. Lard higher; prime steam, 9c; seller last half February.

HOGS—Firm; shippers, $4.75@5.00 packers, $5.25@5.50. Most sales at $5.25@5.45. Receipts, 8,670.

CATTLE—Unchanged.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 7.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour in fair demand and firm. Wheat firm at $1.40@1.53. Corn firm at 57@62c. Oats firm at 44@50c. Rye firm at 93c. Barley firm at $1.40@1.55c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and nominal at $15.00@15.25. Lard firm; steam, 8⅛@8⅛c; kettle, held at 8⅛@9c. Bulk meats dull; shoulders, 6@6⅛c; clear rib, 7⅛@7⅛c; clear, 7⅛@7⅛c. Bacon scarce; small sales shoulders at 7⅛@7⅛c; clear rib, 8⅛c; clear, 8⅛c. Green meats dull; sales of shoulders, at 5⅛@5c; clear rib, 7⅛c; clear, held at 7⅛c. hams, 8⅛@9⅛c.

HOGS—Dull and lower; light sales at $5.15@5.25; receipts, 8,020; shipments, 885.

WHISKY—Steady at 95c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, O., Jan. 7.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 3 white Wabash, $1.50; No. 1 white Michigan, $1.53; amber Michigan, $1.54⅛ seller February; $1.50⅛ March; No. 1 red, $1.54; No. 2, $1.44⅛@1.45. Corn firm; high mixed, 64c seller March; 66c, seller April; new, 57⅛c, spot; 59⅛c, February; 61⅛c, March; low mixed, 60c; new, 56⅛c; no grade, new, 54⅛c. Oats steady; No. 1, 45c; No. 2, 43c.

CLOVER SEED—$5.20.

DRESSED HOGS—$6.50.

RECEIPTS—Flour, none; wheat, 3,000 bu; corn, 10,000 bu; oats, 7,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, none; wheat, 4,000 bu; corn, 25,000 bu; oats, 6,000 bu.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Burnett's Flavoring Extracts.

The superiority of these extracts consists in their perfect purity and great strength. They are warranted free from the poisonous oils and acids which enter into the composition of many of the factitious fruit flavors now in the market. They are not only true to their names, but are prepared from fruits of the best quality, and are so highly concentrated that a comparatively small quantity only need be used.

"Pre-eminently superior." Parker House, Boston.
"The best in the world." Fifth Avenue Hotel, N. Y.
"Used exclusively for years." Continental Hotel, Phila.
For sale by all Grocers and Druggists.

Schenck's Mandrake Pills.

These pills are composed exclusively of vegetable ingredients, and although they entirely supersede the use of mercury, do not leave any of its injurious effects. They act directly upon the liver, and are a valuable remedy in all cases of derangement resulting from a disordered state of that organ. Liver Complaint, Bilious Disorders, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Typhoid Fevers, &c., &c., all succumb to the free use of Schenck's Mandrake Pills. For sale by all druggists and dealers.

"War to the Knife!"

We have declared war against counterfeiters, and we mean to fight it out. When diseases of the Kidneys or of the procreative organs prostrate you, take Helmbold's Buchu. The genuine Helmbold's Buchu may be known by the private proprietary stamp of H. T. Helmbold on each bottle, and is fully warranted for the diseases of the kidneys and urinary organs. Sold by druggists everywhere.

LIFE INSURANCE.

INCORPORATED 1850.

Twenty-fourth Annual Report

OF THE

UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

IN THE

City of New York,

JANUARY 1, 1874.

Office, 261, 262 & 263 Broadway,

CORNER WARREN-ST.

Amount of net cash assets Jan. 1, 1873			$3,940,299.94

RECEIPTS.

From premiums	$1,148,624.92		
From interest	262,104.52		1,410,729.44
			$5,351,729.38

DISBURSEMENTS.

Taxes		$10,961.12	
Reinsurance		24,872.16	
Adjustment of assets to actual values		30,694.28	
Dividends and payments to policyholders	$317,679.55		
Claims by death	245,266.07		
Endowm't claims	2,116.00		
Surrendered policies	158,442.73		
Surrendered additions to policies	73,154.92	797,347....	

EXPENSES.

Commissions	$132,464.31		
Advertising, printing, &c.	41,816.01		
Medical fees	11,298.67		
Salaries	26,608.22		
Rent and all other expenses	25,606.28	267,842.00	1,137,915.60
			$4,213,813.88

ASSETS.

Cash in bank and Trust Co.	$179,128.54	
Cash in Company's Office	381.83	
Bonds and mortgages	2,764,340.23	
New York city and county securities	468,420.00	
Brooklyn securities	201,100.00	
Loans on policies actually in force	224,890.98	
U. S. bonds	79,055.98	
Temporary loans on U. S. bonds, &c.	101,450.00	
Agents' balances secured	15,617.38	
Net deferred semi-annual and quarterly premiums	167,163.43	
Net premiums in course of collection	34,382.66	
Interest accrued	43,216.28	$4,213,813.88

LIABILITIES.

Reinsurance reserve, 4 per cent actuaries	$3,245,767.00	
Dividend additions, 4 per cent actuaries	263,541.00	
Claims in course of settlement	112,750.00	
Premiums due in 1874, and future years, paid in advance	13,542.32	
Reserve on policies lapsed and liable for surrender and restoration	12,770.00	$3,589,370.32
Surplus as regards policy-holders, 4 per cent basis		$630,443.46

From the undivided Four per cent Reserve Surplus a Dividend will be paid, available on the settlement of the next annual premium after March 4, 1874, to each participating policy proportioned to its contribution to surplus.

Estimated by the New York State standard of valuation and that recommended by the Insurance Convention, the surplus of the Company would be increased $285,000, making a total surplus of $915,443.46, calculating by that standard.

	Policies.	Insuring.
In force Jan. 1, 1873	10,129	$22,374,673
In force Dec. 31, 1873	10,165	22,663,118

OFFICERS:

JOHN E. DE WITT, President.
CHARLES E. PEASE, Secretary.
C. P. FRALEIGH, Assistant Secretary.
WM. D. WHITING, Actuary.
NICHOLAS DE GROOT, Cashier.
ALBERT H. BUCK, M. D., Med. Exam'r.

BRANCH OFFICE,

166 Washington-st., Chicago.

JOHN D. BRISTOL.

BUSINESS REVIEW.

THE

CHICAGO TRIBUNE'S REVIEW

FOR 1873.

A Business Guide and Reference Book to the Leading Mercantile Houses and Manufacturing Interests of Chicago.

E. COLBERT, Editor.

Contains matter of interest to all business men. Possessing a permanent value as an Advertising Medium. Copies sent FREE to all responsible merchants and manufacturers throughout the Northwest.

BUSINESS MEN in all branches who desire trade should avail themselves at once of the Great Medium for that purpose. Special space, with terms, can now be secured.

BUSINESS CHANGES.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of DAMON, TEMPLE & CO., of Chicago, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Geo. H. Damon will sign in liquidation.

DANIEL M. DAMON,
JOSEPH S. TEMPLE,
ALBERT P. DAMON,
GEORGE H. DAMON,
JOEL E. G. SCOTT.

Chicago, Jan. 1, 1874.

COPARTNERSHIP.

We, the undersigned, have this day associated ourselves in business under the firm name of SCOTT, CUTTER & CROSSETTE, for the manufacture and jobbing of Gents' Neckwear.

JOEL E. G. SCOTT,
HENRY W. K. CUTTER,
CHARLES H. CROSSETTE.

Chicago, Jan. 1, 1874.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

Office Chicago Gas Light & Coke Co.,

CHICAGO, Jan. 3, 1874.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 76 Dearborn-st., on MONDAY, Jan. 12, between the hours of 3 and 4 p. m., at which time an election will be held for nine Directors to serve the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

JAS. K. BURTIS, Sec'y.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS.

To Carpenters and Furniture Manufacturers.

Sealed proposals, addressed "Committee on Buildings and Grounds Chicago Public Library," for fitting up the new Library Rooms, corner of Wabash-av. and Madison-st., with Shelving, Counters, Tables, &c., will be received at the Library, corner of Adams and LaSalle-sts., on or before 5 o'clock, Friday evening, Jan. 9. Plans and specifications may be seen at the Library during Thursday and Friday, Jan. 8 and 9. The Committee reserve the right to reject any or all bids that may be tendered.

W. B. WICKERSHAM, Sec'y.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

Masonic.

The annual communication of Waubansia Lodge, No. 160, A. F. and A. M., will be held at Oriental Hall, 122 LaSalle-st., Thursday evening, Jan. 8, 1874. All brethren of this Lodge are requested to be present.

J. C. HOWELL, W. M.

R. ST. JOHN, Sec'y.

Masonic.

York Chapter, No. 148, R. A. M. Special convocation this (Thursday) evening, Jan. 8, at their hall, corner Robey and Madison-sts., for work on the M. M. and P. M. Degrees. By order of the M. E. H. P.

G. W. MERRELL, Sec'y.

BANKING.

SALT LAKE CITY NATIONAL BANK.

B. M. DU RELL, Prest. J. M. BURNETT, Cashr.

CHAS. HEMPSTEAD, Atty.

Collections made in Utah, Montana, Idaho, Nevada, Arizona, Washington, California, and Oregon; and remitted for in our exchange available in any part of the United States and Canada. Exchange and telegraph transfer on this bank can be procured from our Chicago correspondent, the Third National Bank of Chicago.

LOTTERY.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.

$330,000 drawn every 17 days. Circulars giving full information sent free on application. We pay prizes. All orders. Address P. C. MARTINEZ & CO., 10 Broadway. P. O. Box 4685.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 7.

The demand for money in this market continues very active, though the banks are accommodating all their regular customers freely at 10 per cent. In the open market the rate is 12 per cent on the best collaterals, or on prime commercial paper. But everybody—bankers included—now believes that the present active demand will soon be overbalanced by a larger supply of loanable funds.

New York exchange is firm at 50c per $1,000 premium.

The National Banks have, for the last two weeks, been expecting a call from the Comptroller of the Currency for a statement of their condition. When the call does come, it will probably designate some day in the last half of December.

The day for the annual elections of Directors and officers of the National Banks has been established by custom on the second Tuesday of the year, though there is no legal requirement to that effect. It is understood that several changes will be made in bank officers in Chicago.

ILLINOIS TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK.

At a meeting of the stockholders of this bank, held yesterday, the following Directors and officers were elected for 1874: Directors—W. F. Coolbaugh, Anson Stager, C. M. Lindgren, John McCaffery, George Sturges, William H. Mitchell, L. B. Sidway, Isaac Waixel, O. W. Potter, R. T. Crane, John B. Drake, N. S. Davis, H. G. Powers, John Crerar, Theodore Schintz.

Officers—L. B. Sidway, President; H. G. Powers, Vice-President; John B. Drake, Second Vice-President; James S. Gibbs, Cashier.

Executive Committee—H. G. Powers, Anson Stager, John B. Drake, L. B. Sidway.

No dividend was declared for the last six months, but $25,000 was carried to the surplus fund.

The total of interest and dividends to be distributed in the United States this January are estimated at $200,000,000. Of this amount, about $55,000,000 are being disbursed in New York City, and nearly $10,000,000 in Boston,—the remainder being in smaller amounts in the various cities.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION IN CONGRESS.

Congress has got so bewildered about financial questions, and particularly about the currency, that there seems to be no preponderance of opinion in any particular direction. Senator Ferry claims that he can count up a majority in the Senate in favor of some scheme of legal-tender inflation like that proposed by himself. There are probably, also, a good many like Senator Bogy, who, while they acknowledge that inflation of the legal-tenders would be vicious, are willing to wink at it now, because they think it would be popular. Messrs. Ferry and Bogy seem to be laboring under the impression that the panic is still in the ascendant; that everything in the way of commerce and industry is at a dead standstill; and Mr. Bogy says, in substance, that his part of the country—by which we presume he means St. Louis, his place of residence—is still in a condition of financial syncope, from which nothing but water—(in the currency)—will revive it. While these Congressmen, apparently ignorant of the fact that the panic has disappeared, are favoring inflation, the New York Chamber of Commerce and the Boston Board of Trade have both recently memorialized Congress protesting against any inflation of the greenback circulation, and favoring a move toward specie resumption. These two commercial bodies in Boston and New York undoubtedly represent the sentiments of a great portion—perhaps a majority—of the business community. It must, however, be acknowledged that there is, also, a large class, who, while they acknowledge that inflation of the greenbacks would be vicious policy, say they would be glad to see it done, in order to revive speculation. This class find their representatives in Congress in Messrs. Ferry and Bogy, and Judge Kelley, of Pennsylvania. Congress thus wavering between principle and popularity, a number of persons who are presumed to know something about finances have been invited (upon what authority is questionable) to participate in the Congressional debates. Of those thus invited, the only name mentioned is that of Mr. Amasa Walker, a financial Don Quixote, who has a maggot in his brain to the effect that gold is really higher than is shown by the market price. A specimen of Mr. Walker's logic was shown in his recent letter to the President of the Farmers' Association in this State, in which he claimed that our "agricultural staples do not rise in price because the country produces a surplus which must be sent abroad for a market, and therefore sold for what they are worth in gold at Liverpool or other foreign ports, while what the farmer consumes must be paid in currency prices greatly increased because of the excessive volume of currency."

Mr. Walker omits entirely the great item of taxation, which is the direct cause of the higher prices of manufactured articles which the farmer consumes—no matter whether these articles be of foreign or home manufacture. If our agricultural products are sold on a gold basis in foreign ports, so also are our imported goods bought on a gold basis, and the competition of European manufacturers would naturally make prices for such goods as low in proportion as the prices of our agricultural products, if it were not for the import duties. Mr. Walker's Quixotic notions are not calculated to enlighten Congress much on the currency question.

FINANCES IN EUROPE.

A few weeks ago there was considerable comment in financial circles in the United States on the announcement that the Imperial Government of Germany had made an important investment in United States bonds, and now comes the announcement that the German Government has also purchased three millions of the new Russian loan. While the investment of Germany in Russian securities is not a very heavy one, the fact that she has thus become interested in the revenue of Russia is significant of her disposition to cultivate friendly relations with the only Power whose geographical position renders her invulnerable. Had Germany invested in the securities of almost any other European Power, it would have been a sort of pledge that she would not exercise her great military power to disturb the peace of Europe. For the present, however, there seems to be every assurance that the European Powers will continue at peace with each other this year. The ordinary occupations of industry are not likely to be disturbed for some time, and the result will be an increase of commodities both for home consumption and for export. The effects of the American panic in Europe are rapidly disappearing. Business on the Continent and in England is improving,—a circumstance which argues well for a good demand for American products. The Bank of England rate of discount is now down to 4 per cent, and money in London, Paris, and the other European financial centres is becoming abundant.

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record on Wednesday, Jan. 7:

CITY PROPERTY.

Warren av, 48⅓ ft e of Stanton av, s f, 48x126 ft, dated Jan. 3; consideration, $4,600.

Genesee av, 273 ft s of Twenty-fourth st, e f, 24x125 ft, dated Dec. 30, 1873; consideration, $700.

24x125 ft adjoining the above, dated Dec. 30, 1873; consideration, $700.

Ogden av, s e cor of Jackson st, Lots 1 to 7, and Lot 8, dated July 10, 1873; consideration, $10,000.

Ogden av, s w of and near Jackson st, w f, 25 ft to Hermitage st, dated Dec. 22, 1873; consideration, $4,750.

Van Buren st, n e cor of Sangamon st, w f, 25x125 ft, with buildings, dated Jan. 2; consideration, $10,000.

Depuyster st, 303 ft e of Halsted st, n f, 25x101 ft, dated Oct. 1, 1873; consideration, $2,125.

Fulton st, 112 9-10 ft e of Ada st, s f, 28 1-5x141½ ft, with buildings, dated Jan. 6; consideration, $3,000.

Lots 8, 9, 15, and 16, in Sub-Block 2 of w ½ Block 8 Lee's s w ¼ Sec. 12, 39, 13, dated Jan. 2; consideration, $4,000.

Halsted st, 174 ft s of Centre st, e f, 25x125 ft, dated Nov. 10, 1873; consideration, $1,500.

Chicago av, s w cor Franklin st, n f, 87x136 ft, dated Jan. 2; consideration, $10,000.

Mohawk st, 96 ft s of Wisconsin st, w f, 24x119 ft, dated Dec. 22, 1873; consideration, $1,050.

Lake av, between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth sts, w f, 95x160½ ft, dated Jan. 5; consideration, $10,000.

Thirty-fifth st, w of Laurel, s f, 25x125 ft, dated Jan. 7; consideration, $900.

Ridgeville st, 126 ft n of Bloomingdale Road, w f, 72x125 ft, dated Nov. 29, 1873; consideration, $1,800.

Dudley st, 96 ft n of North av, e f, 24x121 ft, dated Oct. 30, 1873; consideration, $600.

Twenty-seventh st, 174 ft w of Hanover st, s f, 27x124 9-10 ft, dated Oct. 13, 1873; consideration, $1,250.

Twenty-sixth st, 175 ft e of Hanover st, n f, 25x124 9-10 ft, dated Oct. 13, 1873; consideration, $1,250.

Four lots in Central Park Second Addition, dated Jan. 6; consideration, $6,500.

Oakley av, 325 ft s of Kinzie st, e f, 20x125 ft, dated April 1, 1873; consideration, $800.

[illegible] st, 216 ft e of West Polk st, w f, 24x125 ft, with 24x106 ft in same block, dated Dec. 30, 1873; consideration, $4,000.

West Lake st, 75 ft e of Lincoln st, s f, 50x135 ft, dated Jan. 7; consideration, $8,000.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lots 39 to 43, in Block 1, of Block 12, Drexel & Smith's part of s w ¼ Sec. 11, 38, 14, dated Jan. 6; consideration, $1,500.

Lot 3, in Block 1, of n ½ n w ¼ of s w ¼ Sec. 9, 38, 14, dated Jan. 5; consideration, $250.

Lots 1 to 3, in Block 1, of Hall's Lots 1 and 2, near Brighton, dated Oct. 8, 1873; consideration, $1,200.

Lots 22 and 23, in Stiles' Lots 21, 28, etc., in Town of Brighton, dated Dec. 5, 1873; consideration, $700.

WEST OF CITY LIMITS.

Lots 28 to 34, in Block 2, of Cole's west part Sec. 16, 39, 12, dated Nov. 10, 1873; consideration, $3,800.

West ½ of Lot 9, in Block 1, Castle's part of Sec. 3, 39, 13, dated Dec. 27, 1873; consideration, $750.

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 7.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
	1874.	1873.	1874.	1873.
Flour, brls	14,926	5,565	13,727	6,859
Wheat, bu	175,050	47,620	180,742	8,657
Corn, bu	22,000	47,255	3,110	2,647
Oats, bu	30,880	21,760	12,423	6,300
Rye, bu	2,257	3,425	768	250
Barley, bu	15,130	9,800	12,714	5,220
Grass seed, lbs	93,034	16,265	70,708	11,742
Flax seed, lbs	141,800	....	83,495	....
Broom corn, lbs	4,100	1,700	562	16,531
Cured meats, lbs	254,720	79,060	1720,886	2561,344
Beef, brls	38	35	85	75
Pork, brls	320	....	734	55
Lard, lbs	49,470	56,850	187,199	323,590
Tallow, lbs	21,270	60,269	20,900	67,320
Butter, lbs	83,640	82,00	131,308	3,108
Dressed hogs, No	1,416	1,603	1,985	1,013
Live hogs, No	23,28	33,165	4,158	1,660
Cattle, No	3,307	2,177	1,201	662
Sheep, No	1,863	2,089	....	....
Hides, lbs	173,351	107,610	36,934	168,054
Highwines, brls	15	326	16	700
Wool, lbs	26,72	69,72	292,23	....
Potatoes, bu	59	1,23	....	....
Lumber, m ft	131,20	255,000	517,41	233,000
Shingles, m	480,000	240,000	334,00	164,000
Lath, m	....	200,000	....	18,000
Salt, brls	32	150	63	470

Withdrawn from store on yesterday for city consumption: 2,989 bu wheat; 370 bu rye; 2,212 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning, up to 10 o'clock: 201 cars wheat, 63 cars corn, 19 cars oats, 7 cars rye, 22 cars barley. Total, 312 cars, or 115,000 bu.

The Jonesboro (Union County, Ill.) *Gazette* publishes statistics showing the shipments of produce during the past season from Cobden, Anna, and Dongola, three stations in Union County, from which it appears that from Cobden station alone there were shipped 2,679 bu strawberries, 19,886 bu apples, 2,564 bu pears, 575 bu blackberries and raspberries, 404 bu cherries, and 17,314 bu tomatoes,—making a total of 43,422 bu, which the *Gazette* thinks is a pretty good showing for an "off" year.

It is considered probable that the State of Iowa will before long be permanently represented in this city by an officer whose duty it will be to look after the interests of the grain-owners of that State. If the question of politics can be kept out of the matter the plan may be found to be productive of considerable good all around.

A good deal of surprise was expressed on 'Change to-day at the fact that the copiously worded report of the Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners have omitted all reference to the right of a grain-owner to receive as much grain as he delivers to the carrier. Between the railroads and the warehouses there is often a very heavy shortage, and the owner of the grain finds it impossible to obtain his rights. Whether by leaky cars, or by the abomination of unrighteous balances, he now loses a considerable proportion of his property, which he ought not to lose; and he should be protected if the State Commission is anything better than a farce. As it is now, he is ground between the upper and the nether millstone, and the miller looks on, doing nothing.

The leading produce markets were rather less active to-day, with a slightly easier feeling in grain. The shipping movement continues free, and the receipts are steady in volume. The principal reason for decreased activity was the fact that a severe storm in the East prevented the reception of telegraphic advices from Liverpool and New York. In the absence of these there was less disposition to trade on either side; especially as the storm also interfered with telegraphic correspondence between operators here and Eastern dealers.

The leading feature in our produce markets is an increased difficulty in borrowing money with which to carry grain and provisions. And the reason for this is remarkable. There is plenty of money around, but many of the owners prefer to use it themselves in speculating or in carrying for others. Hence a tendency to weakness to-day, as some parties, who have hitherto found no difficulty in borrowing grain on collateral, were obliged to sell it when comparatively few wanted to buy.

There was a trifle more doing in the dry-goods market, local orders as well as orders from interior merchants calling for a slightly increased distribution of staple and fancy goods, but there was no special activity in any department. Prices for staple and seasonable fabrics continue exceedingly firm, and, in some lines, there is still an upward tendency. Groceries met with an active demand for the season, and were, without an exception, firmly held. Mocha and Rio coffees were subjected to a further advance, which were the only quotable changes noted, but there was a very strong feeling in sugars, sirups, molasses, teas, and some other lines, which bids fair to culminate in an early advance. In the dried fruit market there was fair activity, and the lately advanced quotations were thoroughly sustained. Apples, peaches, blackberries, and, in fact, all domestic varieties, are scarce, and, it is claimed, must further appreciate in value. Some lines of imported fruits are also in scant supply and are tending higher. Fish are selling more freely than during last month, and are working firmer in consequence. In the cheese and butter markets no new features were developed, a liberal amount of sales being accomplished at full previous quotations. Leather, paints, pig-iron, and wood were unchanged. The oil trade was quiet at the quotations.

The demand for building materials and lumber continues of a limited character, and the former market is little better than nominal, while lumber is held steadily by most dealers, though occasionally concessions are made. The improvement in the iron trade continues, with the market firm, and advancing elsewhere. Nails were a little easier, a discount of 12½c being made for 100 keg lots, but at the same time the upward tendency of iron serves to impart a firmness to the market. Tinners' goods and metals were quiet, though more active than usual at this time, and firm. Salt was rather quiet. Wool and broom-corn remain quiet and firm. The hop and hay markets were again reported dull and weak. Seeds were more active, and timothy was in moderate supply and very firm, choice selling at $3.10. Clover was more active at a further decline. Hungarian was a shade easier, while flax and other seeds were unchanged. The poultry and game markets are still very dull and weak.

Highwines were quiet and 1c higher, the market of to-day feeling the effect of the New York advance of yesterday (to $1.00), which was said to have been due to light receipts for a few days past. Sales were reported here of 150 brls at 95c per gallon.

Dressed hogs were in smaller supply to-day, and averaged 10c per 100 lbs higher, in consequence. There was a good shipping demand, but only for heavy hogs, shippers not being willing to touch any under 200 lbs. For those they bid $6.50, and paid a little more for choice lots. Light hogs sold to local cutters at $6.25@6.35. The market closed firm. Sales were reported of 83 head at $6.60; 376 at $6.50; 95 at $6.40; 445 at $6.35; 407 at $6.25; 106, dividing on 200 lbs, at $6.25@6.50. Total, 1,512 head.

Provisions were moderately active, and irregular. The principal business done was in options for the future delivery of pork and lard. Cash product was rather slow, except on green hams, which were in good demand for curing. The supply of hogs was fair, but the quality was poor, and shows a decided falling off, which is generally accepted as a proof not only that the winter packing is nearly over, but that the supply of summer hogs will be much less than usual. Hence a good speculative demand for product, including a fair inquiry for meats from parties who usually buy later in the season. Mess pork was variable, and closed about 10c per brl lower than yesterday. Lard was the most active article, and fully 10c per 100 lbs higher, while meats were strong and generally held ⅛c higher for city lots, though there were some country lots offered which might have been had at former figures. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash or seller January, $14.65@14.70; do seller February, $15.00@15.05; do seller March, $15.45@15.50; do seller April, $15.70@15.80; prime mess pork, $12.75@13.00; extra prime do, $11.00@11.25. Lard, cash or seller January, $8.90@9.00; do seller February, $9.10@9.12½; do seller March, $9.37½@9.40. Green hams at 9@9½c for 16 and 15 lb averages; sweet pickled hams, 9½@10½c; dry salted meats, loose, at 5⅜c for shoulders; 7¼@7⅜c for Cumberlands; 7¼@7⅜c for long clear; 7⅝@7¾c for short ribs; 7⅝c for short clear; the same boxed at ¼c per lb above these prices. Green meats ⅛c lower than salted do. Meats for February delivery ⅜c higher, and for March delivery ⅝@¾c higher than cash prices. Mess beef, $8.25@8.50; extra mess do, $9.75@10.00; beef hams, $22.75@23.00. City tallow, 6⅛@6¼c; grease quotable at 4½@6c. Sales were reported of 500 brls mess pork, cash, or seller January, at $14.70. 250 brls do seller February at $15.15; 2,500 brls do at $15.05; 1,000 brls do at $15.00; 750 brls do seller March at $15.55; 1,750 brls do at $15.50; 50 tcs lard at 9c; 250 tcs do at 8⅞c; 50 tcs do at 8⅝c; 400 tcs do at 8¾c; 100 tcs do (country) at 8½c; 350 tcs do seller February at $9.12½; 850 tcs do at $9.10; 850 tcs do at $9.05; 2,500 tcs do seller March at $9.40; 750 tcs do at $9.37½; 500 tcs do at $9.35; 250 tcs do (last evening) at $9.30; 80,000 lbs shoulders at 5¾c; 20,000 lbs do green, and very light, at 5¼c; 300,000 lbs short ribs seller March at 8⅜c; 100,000 lbs short clear seller March at $8.35; green hams (16 lbs) at 9c; 40,000 lbs do (20 lbs) at 8c; 250 tcs sweet pickled hams (16 lbs) at 10c; 250 lbs do at 9⅞c; 500 tcs do on private terms; 500 tcs do (20 lbs) at 8⅞c; 20,000 lbs bellies at 8c.

Flour was again quiet, though the aggregate of sales was larger than yesterday. Purchasing was chiefly done by local dealers, the exporting fraternity being out of the market. The quotations of yesterday were firmly adhered to by dealers, their prices not having been advanced to a point corresponding with the recent rise in wheat. Bran was strong, being scarce. Sales were reported of 100 brls white winter extras at $9.37½; 100 brls do at $8.50; 200 brls do at $8.37½; 100 brls do at $8.00; 100 brls spring extras at $7.00; 200 brls do at $6.50; 100 brls do at $6.25; 150 brls do at $6.00; 1,075 brls do on private terms; 100 brls superfines at $4.62½; 100 brls do at $4.50; 200 brls rye at $4.50; 20 brls buckwheat at $7.50. Total, 2,545 brls. Also, 10 tons middlings at $14.50 at mill. The following were the closing prices:

Fair to good white winters	$6.75 @ 7.50
Choice do	8.00 @ 9.25
Red winters	6.75 @ 7.00
Choice to fancy spring extras	5.87½@ 6.25
Medium to good do	5.25 @ 5.75
Good to choice Minnesota	6.00 @ 7.25
Patent do	8.00 @12.00
Fair to choice spring, superfine	3.50 @ 4.50
Common do	2.75 @ 3.25
Rye flour	4.50 @ 4.75
Buckwheat do	7.25 @ 8.00
Bran	12.50 @13.00

Wheat was less active, and rather weak, at about the same average as yesterday. The absence of advices from other points made many operators unwilling to trade, and those who had peremptory orders to sell could only do so by weakening the market. The receipts were slightly exceeded by the shipments, and we have scarcely 1,500,000 bu in store of all grades, which is not much for this time of the year, especially with a prospect of a demand nearly equal to our receipts for the next three months. There was very little inquiry for shipment to-day, but the speculative movement was fair under the circumstances, though the trading was chiefly of a local character, and largely of the scalping order. Shippers claimed that prices are too high to permit them to operate for seaboard markets, and their purchases were chiefly for car-loads for interior points. Seller February opened at $1.24⅜, declined to $1.24⅛, advanced to $1.24½, receded to $1.24, and closed firmer at $1.24⅜, seller the month or cash. No. 2 spring sold at $1.22@1.22½ for straight, closing at $1.22⅜. Seller March sold at $1.27@1.27⅛, closing at $1.27⅛. No. 1 spring closed at $1.23½, and No. 3 at $1.16½. Northwestern receipts were salable at ½c for No. 2, and 1c for No. 1, above the same grade in other houses. Cash sales were reported of 8,800 bu No. 1 spring at $1.23½; 400 bu do at $1.23; 18,400 bu No. 2 spring at $1.22⅜; 9,000 bu do at $1.22⅝; 15,600 bu do at $1.22½; 5,000 bu do at $1.22¼; 7,000 bu do at $1.22; 2,400 bu Northwestern No. 2 at $1.22¾; 3,200 bu No. 3 spring at $1.16½; 2,800 bu do at $1.16; 800 bu rejected spring at $1.10; 400 bu white Hamburg by sample at $1.30; 400 bu do at $1.31 on track. Total, 74,200 bu.

Corn was quiet and weak, though averaging somewhat higher than yesterday. The same reasons existed as in the case of wheat; except that the shipments were very small, while the receipts were only moderate. Holders were comparatively firm through the greater part of the session, as there was little offered; but after 12 o'clock they weakened in the absence of buyers. As with wheat, the market was principally a local one, and the business consisted chiefly of turning over from one month to another; the demand for May being much less than yesterday, while cash lots were scarcely wanted at all. Seller February opened at 56⅝c, advanced to 57c, receded to 56⅛c, and closed at 56⅜c. Seller the month, or cash No. 2, sold at 55⅛@55⅜c, closing at 55⅜c. Seller March was quoted at 58c. Seller May sold at 63½@64c, closing with firm holders at the outside. New No. 2 was firmer, closing at 52c. Rejected closed at 52½c for old, and about 48½c for new. Cash sales were reported of 8,200 bu No. 2 at 55⅝c; 27,200 bu do at 55⅜c; 24,800 bu do at 55¼c; 400 bu new do at 52c; 400 bu do at 51c; 800 bu neglected at 52½c; 2,000 bu do at 52c; 6,000 bu new do at 48⅞c; 10,000 bu do at 48½c; 4,000 bu do at 48c. Total, 83,800 bu.

Oats were quiet and a shade easier. There was a moderate option demand, but at lower prices, and holders were not generally willing to concede much, as the shipments of yesterday were good in proportion to the receipts. Seller the month, or cash No. 2, sold at 39⅞@40c, closing at 39⅞c. Seller February sold at 40⅛c, seller March at 41⅜c, and seller May at 45⅞c. Cash sales were reported of 4,200 bu No. 2 at 40c; 4,800 bu do at 39⅞c; 3,600 bu do at 39⅝c; 600 bu No. 2 white at 40½c; 600 bu do at 40c; 3,600 bu rejected at 36c. Total, 17,400 bu.

Rye was quiet, but strong, at 1c advance, under a fair demand for shipments, which absorbed all the offerings, and left the market bare. It closed firm at 79c for No. 2, on 2c storage. Sales were reported of 2,400 bu No. 2 at 79c, and 2,000 bu do at 78½c.

Barley was more active, and firmer, in consequence of a better demand. Car lots of No. 2 were salable at $1.42½@1.43, and round lots of do probably could not have been purchased under $1.45. No. 3 was 2½c higher, at $1.22@1.22½ for receipts on 2c storage in ordinary houses, and $1.26 in a preferred location. Rejected was also stronger. We note the arrival of 5 cars from California, which inspected as No. 1, and was held at $1.70@1.75. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 2 at $1.43; 2,800 bu do at $1.42½; 3,200 bu No. 3 (N. W.) at $1.26; 1,200 bu do at $1.22½; 4,000 bu do at $1.22; 1,600 bu rejected at $1.07; 3,200 bu do at $1.05; 800 bu do at $1.04; 400 bu do at $1.03; 400 bu by sample at $1.55; 1,200 bu do at $1.50; 800 bu do at $1.45; 800 bu do at $1.25; 400 bu do at $1.23; 400 bu do at $1.15, on track; 400 bu do at $1.40; 400 bu do at $1.25; 400 bu do at $1.15, delivered. Total, 22,800 bu.

PRODUCE IN NEW YORK.

The *Journal of Commerce* gives the following as the receipts of certain articles of domestic produce at New York for the year:

	1871.	1872.	1873.
Wheat flour, brls	3,649,045	3,030,771	3,546,568
Corn meal, brls	183,979	201,733	228,498
Wheat, bu	26,518,360	16,229,418	33,559,870
Rye, bu	1,055,621	491,563	992,447
Oats, bu	12,546,966	12,486,348	11,235,420
Barley and barley malt, bu	3,869,123	5,117,851	2,448,526
Peas, bu	117,341	196,879	173,075
Corn, bu	27,108,166	40,769,698	24,589,345
Cotton, bales	985,849	776,579	994,529
Pork, pkgs	175,896	145,071	180,163
Beef, brls	164,603	58,585	39,468
Cut meats, pkgs	193,820	331,288	562,702
Butter, pkgs	709,473	680,688	951,932
Cheese, pkgs	1,467,633	1,714,210	2,032,289
Lard, tcs and brls	286,521	355,092	406,579
Lard, kegs	22,207	28,021	31,901
Whisky, brls	168,084	186,042	200,886

The following were the exports of the articles named:

	1871.	1872.	1873.
Wheat flour, brls	1,659,755	1,179,050	1,655,331
Rye flour, brls	4,218	6,399	8,249
Corn meal, brls	123,465	189,877	176,736
Wheat, bu	21,968,643	13,144,956	27,801,829
Rye, bu	525,772	668,547	1,069,148
Oats, bu	47,310	31,804	49,716
Barley, bu	98,745	22,656	19,376
Peas, bu	90,149	156,368	143,513
Corn, bu	13,046,570	25,292,156	15,587,527
Pork, brls	165,085	158,194	197,445
Beef, brls	45,277	36,054	41,455
Beef, tcs	80,402	49,085	57,364
Cut meats, lbs	95,455,254	209,356,144	319,854,801
Butter, lbs	7,500,347	4,814,497	3,586,103
Cheese, lbs	70,245,881	67,109,248	88,880,349
Lard, lbs	125,524,276	173,736,353	184,175,568
Tallow, lbs	42,912,410	55,866,902	61,649,800
Tobacco, crude, pgs	112,659	177,486	159,561
Tobacco, manf., lbs	8,576,343	8,910,683	8,630,463
Whalebone, lbs	405,358	183,542	143,582
Petroleum, gals	94,916,584	84,570,393	140,553,958

WOOL.

Walter Brown, Son & Co., of New York, report that:

The average prices of domestic fleece wool in the United States, from 1857 to 1861, was: for fine, 50 8-10c; medium, 42 8-10c; and for coarse, 35 5-10c. Average prices for four years, from 1861 to 1866 (during the war), for fleeces, 63c to 83c; for pulled, 56c to 61c. Range of prices for the year 1866: Fleeces, 45c to 73c; pulled, 29c to 64c. Range of prices for the year 1867: Fleeces, 40c to 70c; pulled, 26c to 57c. Range of prices for the year 1868: Fleeces, 40c to 67c; pulled, 27c to 49c. Range of prices for the year 1869: Fleeces, 43c to 67c; pulled, 26c to 50c. Range of prices for the year 1870: Fleeces, 39½c to 61½c; pulled, 24½c to 47½c. Range of prices for the year 1871: Fleeces, 44c to 77c; pulled, 27c to 70c. Range of prices for the year 1872: Fleeces, 48c to 90c; pulled, 40c to 90c. Range of prices for the year 1873: Fleeces, 27c to 80c; pulled, 34c to 68c.

DENVER.

Denver, Colorado, rejoices at the close of the year in a very satisfactory retrospect. The *Daily News* of that city gives the assessed value of property in the Territory at $35,582,438, which is swelled to about $53,374,000 for the whole Territory, exclusive of mines. Yield of mines, $3,183,360; buildings erected in Denver, 648, costing $1,382,600; real estate transfers in do, 2,823, with consideration of $2,879,905; wholesale trade of do, $14,323,800; manufactures of do, $17,572,900.

IRON IN 1873.

From an interesting review of the iron trade for the year 1873, by Mr. Edward Samuels, of Philadelphia, the following facts are extracted:

The market early in the year opened at comparatively high figures, and with an active demand, both consumptive and speculative; but by spring a gradual and easy reaction commenced which continued uninterrupted until the crisis in September, which latter considerably accelerated the downward movement, and not until the middle of November were there any signs of returning animation. Since then, especially in pig-iron, a large business has been done and a consequent rise in prices has ensued. The early movement in the year was due in a great measure to combination and speculation. The easy decline from the spring until the panic was the result of natural causes; the appreciation of the currency—the overtaking of the consumption by the production, and, lastly, the general desire existing among consumers to become less extended. The last movement of the year is rather a peculiar one, and can only be warranted by the belief that any staple article is a good purchase at or below the cost of production, for, so far as we have ascertained, purchases that have been made by consumers, in nine cases out of ten, are not to cover orders, but anticipated ones.

Prices for pig-iron were $45.00 to $47.89 in March, and down to $32.50 at the close of the year. In 1872 they opened at $37.50, advanced to $58.00 in September, and closed at $45.00.

The production of all kinds of pig-metal in this country for 1872 amounted to 2,830,070 net tons, exceeding that of 1871 by 917,462 tons. The estimated production for 1873 is 2,695,434 tons, showing a decrease of some 110,000 tons, the result of the panic. Fully one-third of the furnaces of the country are out of blast, but should the present activity continue stocks will be reduced, and, prices being maintained, a resumption of operations by many stacks now idle will doubtless occur. The importations of old rails and scrap iron for the year have been remarkably light, probably less than 60,000 tons; a falling off of nearly 110,000 tons as compared with 1872. Early in the year rails were held by two New York houses firmly, but they afterward declined. It is thought that the large trade in old rails done for several years is nearly at an end. Wrought scrap also declined, and the business has been much smaller than for three years past, and the imports curtailed. American rails have been dull and unremunerative. The quantity of iron and steel rails produced in the United States, in 1872, was 941,992 net tons, excluding tram and mining rails; 94,000 tons were Bessemer steel rails. In 1871, the production was 775,733 tons. The consumption in 1872 was 1,472,842 tons, against 1,341,935 tons for 1871. Prices, in 1873, opened at $84.00, and declined to $61.00; for the previous year, $71.00, up to $91.00 in May, and down to $85.00 in December. The trade in merchant bars for the first few months was satisfactory, but since it has been very dull and unprofitable, until at the close of the year, when prices have stiffened under a better inquiry. The imports of the first nine months of 1873 were 21,958 tons, against 53,509 tons for the corresponding period of 1872. Prices at the mills have been from $100.80 in January, 1873, down to $67.20 in December, and for '72, $87.50 to $100.80 in December. The year's trade in plate iron has been fair. The gas-pipe business has been unsatisfactory, though better at the close of the year.

LATEST.

In the afternoon wheat was moderately active and firmer, selling at $1.24⅛@1.24⅜ for February, and closing at the outside. Corn was quiet and a shade firmer at 56⅛@56⅜c seller February. Lard was firmer, with sales reported of 250 tcs at 9c cash; 250 tcs do at 9½c seller February; 750 tcs at $9.42½ seller March. Also 250 brls mess pork at $14.62½ cash.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 7.

ALCOHOL—Advanced in sympathy with highwines. Quotable at $1.90@1.95.

BEANS AND PEAS—Continue dull, and beans are quoted lower. The offerings are quite large, and the demand is chiefly for home consumption and limited. We quote: Navy beans, $2.30@2.45; mediums, $2.00@2.25; common, $1.50; peas, $1.00@1.25 per bu in bags.

BUTTER—Nothing new was developed in connection with the butter market. The local as well as the Eastern demand continues steadily good, and the daily arrivals, though liberal, are only about sufficient to meet the legitimate wants of the trade, and the quoted prices are well sustained. We repeat our list: Choice to fancy yellow, 30@33c; medium to good, 22@27c; inferior to common, 16@20c; common to choice roll, 18@30c.

BAGGING—There is some slight increase in the inquiry for grain bags, but for other lines the trade continues unqualifiedly dull. Prices remain steady and firm at the annexed range: Stark A, 34c; Ludlow A, 33c; Lewiston A, 32½c; American A, 29c; Amoskeag A, 29c; Otter Creek, 32c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 18@20c; gunnies, single, 17@18c; do double, 27@28c; wool sacks, 63@65c.

BROOM CORN—The market was quiet, but quotable firm, at the annexed prices: Choice to extra hurl, 7½@8c; corn that will work itself into a choice hurl broom, 6¾@7c; for good do, 5½@6c; good to choice stalk braid, 6@7c; inferior brush, 4@5c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Were dull, and nominally unchanged, as follows: Stucco, $2.50; New York stucco, casting, $3.25@4.00; Rosendale cement, $3.25@3.50; Utica, Louisville, and Akron cement, $2.00 ⅌ brl; Portland cement, $7.00@7.50; marble dust, $3.00; lime in bulk, 80c@$1.00; lime (brls), $1.10@1.25 ⅌ brl; white sand, ⅌ brl, $1.50@2.00; plastering hair, ⅌ bu, 40c; land plaster, $2.00 ⅌ brl; fire brick, ⅌ 1,000, $55.00@90.00; building brick (common), $6.50@7.40; pressed brick, $14.00@15.00; sewer brick, $8.50; Milwaukee and Racine pressed, $25.00@30.00, del.; do common, $14.00@16.00; Indiana pressed, $18.00@25.00; do common, $10.00@15.00; fire-clay ⅌ brl, $3.00@4.00.

CHEESE—An exceedingly firm feeling was again evinced among holders of cheese, and, with an active demand, there would no doubt be a further sharp upward movement of prices, as there is very little cheese remaining in first hands, while the stocks held by jobbers are lighter than usual at this season. We quote: New York factory, mild, 15@16c; Ohio factory and Western factory do, 14@15c; lower grades, 11@13c.

COAL—Remains dull, as previously quoted. Orders are mostly small, being confined to supplying current wants. We repeat our list: Lehigh, prepared, $10.50; Lackawanna, $9.00; Erie, $8.50; Walnut Hill, $8.50; Brooks, $8.00; Blossburg, $8.50@9.00; Cannel, $9.00@9.50; Hocking Valley, $6.50; Indiana block, $7.00; Barclay, $6.00; Kirkland Grate, $8.00; Minonk, $5.50; Wilmington, $5.00; Midway, $5.50.

COOPERAGE—Was quiet and unchanged. We repeat: Pork barrels, $1.30@1.35; whisky barrels, $1.90@2.10; lard tierces, $1.50@1.60; flour barrels, 48@55c; pork staves, rough, $21.00@23.00; do, bucked, $24.00@26.00; tierce staves, rough, $22.00@24.00; bucked or sawed, $25.00@28.00; whisky staves, rough, $26.00@28.00; do bucked, $33.00@35.00; flour staves, $9.50@11.00; circle flour heading, 7½@9½c per set; flour hoop-poles, $10.00@12.00 per m; tight brl poles, $24.00@30.00. Sales include 2 cars pork barrels at $1.35.

EGGS—The offerings are quite large, and the demand light, consequently prices are weak at 22@24c for fresh, and 17@20c for pickled.

FEATHERS—Were steady and in moderate request and supply: Good to choice live-geese feathers, 60@62c, from first hands; jobbing prices, 70@75c; 2 per cent discount for cash.

FISH—Are beginning to move with some freedom, and prices of most descriptions are gradually hardening. The only notable exception is codfish, of which there are full stocks here and at the East. We quote: No. 1 whitefish, ½-brl, $5.40@5.50; No. 2 do, $5.20@5.25; No. 1 trout, $5.00@5.25; No. 1 shore-mackerel, new, ½-brl, $13.50@14.00; No. 1 bay, $9.75@10.00; No. 2 mackerel, ½-brl, $8.25@8.50; family mackerel, ½-brl, $7.00@7.25; No. 1 shore kits, $2.15@2.25; bank codfish, $5.00@5.25; George's codfish, $6.00@6.25; Labrador herring, split brls, $8.50@9.00; do, ½-brl, $4.25@4.50; Labrador herring, round brl, $7.50@8.00; do ½-brl, $4.00@4.25; box herring, No. 1, 30@33c; box herring, scaled, 40@43c; Columbia River salmon, ½-brls, $9.75@10.00.

FRUITS AND NUTS—Jobbers reported the market unchanged in any of its general features. A good degree of activity still characterizes the demand for the different lines of domestic and foreign fruits, and prices remain unequivocally firm. We repeat our quotations of yesterday, as follows: FOREIGN—Dates, 10@10½c; figs, new, drums, 12@12½c; figs, in boxes, layers, 15@16c; Turkish prunes, 14½@15c; raisins, layers, new, $2.95@3.05; raisins, loose Muscatel, new, $3.00@3.15; raisins, Valencia, new, 11½@12½c; Zante currants, new, 7½@8½c; citron, 30@33c; lemon peel, 18@20c. DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 18@20c; Michigan, sliced, 12@12½c; Michigan quarters, 11@11½c; Western do, 9@10c; Southern do, 8@9c; peaches, pared, 24@25c; peaches, halves, 13@14c; do, mixed, 9½@10½c; blackberries, new, 15@16c; raspberries, 40@42c; pitted cherries, 27@28c. NUTS—Filberts, 17@17½c; almonds, Terragona, 22@23c; Naples walnuts, 27@28c; Chili walnuts, 23@24c; French walnuts, new, 20@21c; Brazils, 10@10½c; pecans, Texas, 9½@10½c; Wilmington peanuts, 7@10c; Tennessee peanuts, 7@7½c.

GREEN FRUITS—Were quiet and without material change, though choice apples and cranberries are held firmly, being in light stock: We quote: Lemons, $7.00@8.50 per box; Southern oranges, $8.00@12.00 per brl; Valencia do, $11.50@13.00 per case; California pears, $3.25@4.00 per case; good to choice apples, $3.00@4.00 per brl from store; common to fair do, $2.00@2.50. Cultivated cranberries and Cape Cods, $10.00@12.50; do, Cary's, $13.00. Malaga grapes, $6.00 per box, or $11.00@12.00 per brl.

GROCERIES—A further advance in Mocha and Rio coffees is noted, the former now being held at 43@44c, and the latter at 31½@32½c for choice to fancy. The New York *Bulletin* says of the coffee market: "The stock here is very small, and the doctrine of supply and demand is expected to operate in the usual manner. The reserve stock usually left over in former years has no place now, and the country is dependent upon receipts from outside markets, either from Europe or Brazil. Prices in Europe are very high,—nearly if not quite as high as here,—and, with the usual good demand here during January and February, holders expect to maintain a firm market." Sugars, sirups, molasses, and rice were strong at the advance established earlier in the week. Starch is firm and higher. Soaps, spices, candles, and other articles were steady and firm. We quote:

BI-CARB. SODA—7¾@8c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 43@44c; O. G. Java, 37½@37¾c; Java, No. 2, 35@36½c; fancy Rio, 32@32½c; choice do, 31¼@32c; prime Rio, 30½@31½c; good do, 29½@30c; common do, 28@29½c; roasting do, 28@29c; Singapore Java, 33¼@33¾c; Costa Rica, fancy, 31¼@32c; do, prime, 30½@31½c; Maracaibo, 30½@31c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 17½@18c; stearine, full weight, 14½@14¾c; do, short weight, 13½@13¾c.

RICE—Patna, 7¾@8c; Rangoon, 7¼@8c; Carolina, 8⅛@9c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 12⅛@12¼c; crushed and powdered, 11⅞@11⅛c; granulated, 11¾@11⅞c; A standard, 10⅞@10¾c; do, No. 2, 10⅝@10⅞c; B, 10⅛@10½c; extra C, 10⅛@10½c; C No. 2, 10@10⅛c; yellow C, No. 1, 9⅞@10c; choice brown, 9⅝@9⅞c; prime do, 9⅜@9⅝c; fair do, 8⅞@9c; choice molasses sugar, 9⅜@9½c; fair do, 8⅞@9c; common do, 8⅜@8⅝c; New Orleans sugar, choice, 9⅝@9⅞c; do prime, 9@9⅛c; do, fair, 8⅛@8⅞c; common, 7½@8c.

SIRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.33@1.38; silver drips, extra fine, 83@88c; good sugar-house sirup, 58@63c; extra do, 68@73c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 83@88c; do prime, 78@80c; do common, 63@68c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 65@68c; common molasses, 35@38c.

SALERATUS—Common to best, 6⅛@10c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 42@43c; cassia, 36@38c; pepper, 29@30c; nutmegs, No. 1, $1.25@1.30; do No. 2, $1.10@1.15; ginger, pure, 28@30; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 16@19c.

SOAPS—German mottled, 6¾@8⅛c; Golden West, 6@6½c; White Lily, 6¾@6¾c; White Rose, 6½@6⅝c; palm, 5@5½c; Savon Imperial, 6@6½c; white Russian, 5⅞@6c; Champaign, 6½@6⅝c; primrose, 6@6¼c.

STARCH—Silver gloss, 9¾@10½c; common, 8@11c; pure, 5½@8c.

HAY—There was a moderate trade in the better grades, but otherwise there was little inquiry, and the market is weak. The receipts are light, but sufficient to meet present wants. We quote the wholesale prices paid by dealers, as follows, cars to contain 20,000 lbs: New timothy, prime, $14.50@15.00; do No. 1, $14.00@14.50; No. 2 do, $10.00@12.00; mixed, $10.00@11.00; prime prairie, $9.00@10.00; do No. 1, $9.00; do No. 2, $8.00@7.00. LOOSE ON WAGON—Timothy, $11.00@13.00; prairie $7.00@9.50. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—Were moderately active at the prices previously given, as follows: Green city butchers', 6½@7½c; green cured, light, 10c; do, heavy, 9c; part cured, 8@9c; green calf, 13c; green kip, 10c; green frozen, 8c; dry calf, 20c; dry kip, 17c; dry salted, 14@15c; dry flint, 16@17c; deaconskins, 35@40c; grubby, scored, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off. Sheep pelts, wool estimated as washed, per lb, 40@42c.

HOPS—The market continues dull and easy. Prices are reduced, as follows: Common to prime Western, 25@38c; New York State, 40c; Bavarian, 40c.

IRON AND STEEL—Trade continues to improve, and the tendency of the market is unmistakably upward. Below are the rates current:

Iron	3 3-10	@3 8-10	rates
Horse-shoe iron	5	@ 5½	rates
Plate iron, common tank	5½	@ 6	rates
Norway iron	9½	@ 9c	⅌ lb
Norway nail-rods	9½	@10c	⅌ lb
German plow steel	10½	@12c	⅌ lb
Cast plow steel	11½	@12c	⅌ lb
American tool steel	16	@18c	⅌ lb
Chrome tool steel	18	@21c	⅌ lb
English tool steel	20	@23	rates
English spring steel	10	@11	rates
American cast spring steel	12	@13	rates
Steel tire, ½-in	8½	@ 9c	⅌ lb
Toe calk steel		10c	⅌ lb
Sleigh shoe steel		8c	⅌ lb
Cutter shoe steel		9c	⅌ lb
Cutter shoes (tapered and bent to shape)		10c	⅌ lb

LEATHER—Is now moving with fair liberality, and is firm at the quoted prices, which are as follows:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 37@	39
Country harness	35@	37
Line, city, ⅌ lb	39@	41
Kip, ⅌ lb	60@	90
Kip, veals	70@	1.10
City upper, No. 1, ⅌ ft	26@	28
City upper, No. 2, ⅌ ft	23@	25
Country upper	22@	24
Collar, ⅌ ft	20@	23
Calf, city	1.15 @	1.35
Calf, country	1.00@	1.15
Rough upper, standard	30@	33
Rough upper, damaged	27@	30
Buffalo slaughter sole	33@	37
"B. A." sole	29@	32

OAK.

Calf	1.20@	1.35
Kip	75@	1.10
Harness	40@	45
French calf, Jodot	55.00@	80.00
French calf, Lemoine	50.00@	75.00
French calf, 24 to 36 lbs	1.65@	2.20
French kip, 80 to 100 lbs	1.00@	1.50

LUMBER—The market was without any specially new features. Trade is light, and now and then sales are made at concessions, but many are asking full prices, and think it probable that when trade does revive quotations will rule somewhat higher for many grades. Quotations are:

First clear	$50.00	@55.00
Second clear 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00	@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00	@40.00
Third clear, thick	43.00	@45.00
Clear flooring, 1st and 2d together, rough	38.00	@40.00
Clear siding, 1st and 2d together	22.00	@23.00
Common siding	19.00	@20.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	33.00	@35.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	26.00	@28.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 14 inches and upward	36.00	@38.00
A stock boards	36.00	@38.00
B stock boards	27.00	@30.00
C stock boards	14.00	@16.00
Common boards	12.00	@13.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, fencing, etc., 16 feet and under, green	12.00	@13.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	13.00	@20.00
Pickets, square	13.00	@15.00
Pickets, flat	12.00	@13.00
Cedar posts, split	14.00	@18.00
Cedar posts, round	17.00	@35.00
Lath	2.25	@ 2.50
No. 1 sawed shingles	1.50	@ 2.50
A or Star	3.25	@ 3.50
Shingles on track (A)		3.25

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD.

Black Walnut — Counters, $100.00@150.00; clear, $65.00@85.00; common, $35.00@50.00; cull, $20.00@25.00; flooring, $80.00.

Ash—Clear, $28.00@40.00; common, $16.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00; flooring, $30.00@40.00.

Oak—Clear, $26.00@40.00; common, $16.00@25.00; cull, $8.00@15.00.

Hickory—Clear, $28.00@50.00; common, $20.00@35.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Maple—Clear, $22.00@35.00; common, $16.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Butternut—Clear, $35.00@60.00; common, $20.00@30.00.

Cherry—Clear, $40.00@60.00; common, $15.00@35.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Whitewood—Clear, $30.00@40.00; common, $20.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Wagon Stock—Hickory axles, per set, $1.00@1.50; wagon poles, each, 45@55c; box boards, $30.00@40.00.

Florida red cedar, 35c per ft; mahogany, 30@40c; do counters, 50c; rosewood, 50@80c; white holly, 30c.

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Trade is picking up, and is now unusually good for the month of January. Stocks in the interior are supposed to be considerably reduced, and an improvement in the demand is anticipated at an early day. The market is firm, especially for tin plate. We quote:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $12.00; do, 12x12, $12.50; 14x20, $13.00; do, roofing, 14x20, IC, $11.50; do, 20x28, $24.00.

PIG TIN—Large, 40c; small, 41c; bar, 42c.

LEAD—Pig, 8½c; bar, 10c; pipe, full coils, 10½c; cut do, 11c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 10½c; half casks, 10½c; less quantity, 11c; slabs, 8½c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 5⅜c rates; Russia iron, 8, 9, and 10, 22c; do, 11 and 12, 21c; do No. 1 stained, 19c rates; American Russia—A, 14c; B, 11c.

GALVANIZED IRON—No. 16@20, 15c; No. 22@24, 16c; do, 25@26, 17c; No. 27, 18c; No. 28, 20c. A discount of 25 per cent is made from this list.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 37c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 47c; tinned copper, 36c; planished copper, 41c; do, cut to sizes, 43c.

WIRE—Nos. 1 to 6, 9c; 7 to 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 30 per cent discount; fence wire, by car-load, 6¼c.

NAILS—Notwithstanding nails are firm, from sympathy with iron, there is some shading for large lots, though the given rates are mostly adhered to. We quote: 20@60d per keg, $4.25; 8d do, $4.50; 6d do, $4.75; 4d and 5d do, $5.00; 3d do, $5.75; 3d do, fine, $7.25; clinch, $6.87½.

NAVAL STORES—Remain very quiet. Following are the quotations: Manilla rope, ⅌ lb, 16½@17½c; sisal rope, ⅌ lb, 14½@15½c; hemp sash cord, ⅌ lb, 18@22c; marline, ⅌ lb, 20@22c; tarred rope, ⅌ lb, 17@18c; oakum, ⅌ bale, $5.00@6.50; pitch, ⅌ brl, $5.50@6.00; tar, ⅌ brl, $5.00.

OILS—Trade was only fair, but the general market seemed firmer, while in some descriptions the tendency was to advance. We quote: Carbon, 14@15c; extra winter lard, 78@80c; No. 1, 73@75c; No. 2, 67c; linseed, raw, 95@97c; do boiled, $1.00@1.02; whale, 80@82c; sperm, $2.10@2.20; neats-foot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, 90c; do No. 1, 75c; bank oil, 60c; straits, 65c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 80c; naphtha, 63 gravity, 17c; naphtha, common, 14c.

PIG-IRON—Was in moderate demand at former quotations, as follows: Scotch (according to brand), $48.00@52.00; Massillon, $47.00; Tuscarawas, $47.00; Lake Superior No. 1, $48.00; do No. 2, $46.00; do No. 3, $50.00; do No. 4, $52.00; do No. 5, $54.00; Missouri charcoal coal, $48.00; Chicago stone coal, $45.00.

POTATOES—The market is dull. A few small sales are being retailed out from store, but the city trade is light. Peachblows are quotable at $1.10@15 per bu from store, and $1.10 in car lots, delivered. Few car lots are coming in. Other varieties sell at $1.00@1.10.

POULTRY AND GAME—The supply is still very large, and the light demand, coupled with the advent of warmer weather, tends to produce a weak feeling. The receipts are light. This is to be expected, as far as game is concerned, as the Game law is now in force, and dealers are only disposing of that which they have on hand. One reason for the extreme dullness in poultry and game this season is the absence of any shipping demand. Shippers took hold early, but the result was not satisfactory, and the mildness of the winter, together with the low prices prevailing East, has greatly restricted operations in this direction, consequently dealers have been compelled to rely largely upon the local trade, which has been insufficient to absorb all the offerings. We quote: Chickens, choice dressed, $3.00@3.50; common to good do, $1.00@1.50; ducks, dressed, $2.25@3.00; geese, good, dressed, 8c; dressed turkeys, 8@10c; common to fair, 4@7c; prairie chickens, $3.00@3.50; partridges, $3.00@3.25; quail, 75c@$1.00; wild turkeys, $1.00 each; venison saddles, 10@10½c; do carcasses, 5½c; rabbits, 50@75c per doz.

SEEDS—There was a good demand for timothy, and, with light offerings, a firm feeling was developed, which resulted in an advance on choice seed. Sales were at $2.15@3.10. Clover was more active, at a lower range of prices, caused by larger offerings and a weaker feeling elsewhere. Sales were made at $5.15@5.50. Flax sold at $1.75@1.80, in a small way. Millet at 70c for prime, and Hungarian was easier at 70@80c. We note sales of 45 bags choice timothy at $3.10; 131 bags and 1 car do at $3.00; 20 bags good do at $2.92½; 140 bags do at 95c; 1 car and 25 bags at $2.90; 4 bags at $2.75; 30 bags clover (early) at $5.50; 16 bags do at $5.45; 1 car at $5.40; 31 bags at $5.30; 11 bags at $5.26; 24 bags at $5.15; 92 bags Hungarian at 80c; 5 bags do at 75c; 20 bags do at 70c; 50 bags millet at 70c; 5 bags flax at $1.80; 13 bags do at $1.75.

SALT—The demand is fair for the season, and prices are steadily adhered to: Onondaga and Saginaw fine, $1.90; Canada do, $2.00; ordinary, coarse, $2.00; coarse diamond, $2.10; ground solar, $2.10; dairy, without bags, $3.00; dairy, with bags, $4.00; Ashton dairy, per sack, $5.00. Ground alum, $1.75@1.80. Turks Island, $1.50@1.75 per bu.

TEAS—Were unchanged in prices, though holders seem to think an advance imminent. We quote: Young hyson, common to fair, 37@47c; do, good, 57@67c; do, choice to extra fine, 97c@$1.10; common to fine old hyson, 65@87c; common imperial, 52@65c; good to choice do, 90c@$1.10; fair to good gunpowder, 72@90c; choice Pingsuey, $1.10@1.20; extra Moyune, $1.35@1.40; choice to extra new Japan, 90c@$1.00; common to good do, 45@75c; fair to good old, 65@72c; common do, 40@45c; colored natural leaf Japan, 57@67c; common to fine Oolong, 37@47c; good, 57@67c; choice to extra, 85c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—Is in steady, fair request at prices previously quoted:

FINE CUT—Extra, 75@80c; choice, 60@65c; medium, 50@55c; poor to common, 35@45c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c; black, sound, 45@55c.

SMOKING—Good to choice, 32@35c; medium, 28@30c; common, 25@27c.

WOOD—The wood trade continues dull, with prices unchanged: Beech, $9.00@9.50; maple, $10.00@10.50; hickory, $11.00; slabs, $6.50, delivered.

WOOL—Was in moderate request and firm, under meagre offerings.

Tub, washed, prime	48@52c
Tub, washed, common to good	40@48c
Common dingy	38@40c
Fleece, washed, X & XX, light	43@48c
Fleece, washed, X & XX, dingy	36@42c
Fleece, washed, medium light	43@45c
Coarse, washed	37@42c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse to medium	30@32c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse and dingy	25@30c
Fleece, unwashed, fine	25@27c
Super and extra pulled	35@40c

CHICAGO LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 7.

The receipts of live stock during the week have been as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	4,011	20,079	1,314
Tuesday	3,307	23,284	1,863
Wednesday	2,800	27,000	1,500
Total	10,108	70,363	4,677
Same time last week	6,080	50,878	3,120
Week before last	4,626	70,451	3,560

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,164	3,949	1,064
Tuesday	1,209	4,158	.....
Total	2,373	8,107	1,064

CATTLE—The situation of this market was substantially the same as on yesterday. The demand for the different grades was fairly active, but further concessions were insisted upon, and—if we except choice to extra qualities—were generally granted. The receipts were again large, and did not embrace as good a class of stock as could be desired; hence holders thought it better to accede to the demands of buyers, even though the reduction entirely absorbed drovers' margins, as unfortunately in a majority of instances was the case. The demand for first and second-class steers, though not particularly urgent, was quite equal to the supply, which, comparatively, was light, and holders of such were enabled to realize without sacrificing prices, the former selling at $5.75@6.00, and the latter at $5.25@5.50. For anything grading below second-class, however, the market was sensibly lower—medium to good lots of from 1,100 to 1,250 lbs average suffering most, as of these the supply largely consisted. The extreme range of prices was $2.00@6.50, but, with two or three exceptions, there were no transfers at over $5.60, while the bulk changed hands at prices ranging from $5.00 downward to $3.50. Stock steers were in demand at but slight decline from last week's prices, as the offerings were not excessive. Fair to good lots sold at $3.50@3.75, and common to medium at $2.75@3.25. The market closed easy, with a good deal of stock left over unsold.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, averaging 1,400 to 1,350 lbs	$5.75@6.00
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, averaging 1,300 to 1,450 lbs	5.25@5.50
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely formed steers, averaging 1,200 to 1,350 lbs	4.75@5.00
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,150 to 1,250 lbs	4.50@4.65
Butchers' Stock—Common to fair steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 850 to 1,100 lbs	3.25@4.25
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 750 to 1,050 lbs	2.75@3.75
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scalawag steers	1.75@2.50
Cattle—Texas, choice corn-fed	4.25@4.75
Cattle—Texas, summered North	3.00@3.75
Cattle—Texas, through droves	1.75@2.75

CATTLE SALES.

No.		Av.	Price.
60	choice steers	1,447	$5.37½
15	butchers' stock	1,215	3.75
17	cows	1,003	3.60
42	Texas steers	873	2.60
33	choice steers	1,304	5.00
18	Texas steers	1,115	4.10
20	medium steers	1,060	4.50
21	stock steers	893	3.75
42	stock steers	1,006	3.75
16	butchers' stock	1,066	3.75
18	butcher's stock	1,017	3.50
51	Texas cattle	1,059	3.75
16	good steers	1,260	4.75
16	good steers	1,228	4.95
32	fair steers	1,150	4.65
13	choice steers	1,386	5.00
14	extra steers	1,583	5.50
15	extra steers	1,429	5.25
17	choice steers	1,248	5.15
55	choice steers	1,422	5.30
17	choice steers	1,289	5.25
17	fair steers	1,069	4.50
16	fair steers	1,146	4.40
36	fair steers	1,174	4.62½
16	choice steers	1,417	5.00
33	good steers	1,214	4.85
68	medium steers	1,164	4.80
16	choice steers	1,425	5.30
19	butchers' steers	1,133	4.35
33	good steers	1,271	4.85
43	choice steers	1,374	5.35
17	choice steers	1,315	5.15
76	choice steers	1,417	5.55
16	butchers' stock	1,081	3.50
15	extra steers	1,595	6.00

HOGS—There was increased activity in the demand for good to choice qualities, and holders of such were enabled to readily dispose of their stock at a good 10c advance on yesterday's ruling prices, but in common and medium grades trading was slack, with prices weak and irregular. The quality averaged better than on yesterday, but was very far from being up to the wants of the trade,—common, uneven, and mixed lots predominating, while the inquiry was for smooth bacon grades, and good to choice packing hogs. Sales were made at $4.75@4.90 for inferior to common coarse mixed lots; at $5.00@5.20 for common to medium, and at $5.30@5.65 for good to extra. The market closed firm for good to choice, but weak for lower grades. We note the following

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
50	176	$5.00	61	254	$5.25	64	235	$5.30
24	337	5.10	80	305	5.40	56	269	5.25
117	260	5.25	28	331	5.40	62	251	5.25
44	318	5.40	112	275	5.30	56	282	5.25
62	219	5.00	134	380	5.55	53	276	5.25
51	314	5.60	28	193	5.25	64	278	5.15
39	417	5.60	61	245	5.15	53	281	5.15
37	450	5.60	44	392	5.55	58	237	5.10
105	247	5.20	104	300	5.40	60	213	5.10
57	260	5.00	53	200	5.40	54	291	5.30
54	168	5.00	74	209	5.00	55	318	5.30
88	348	5.40	137	150	4.95	44	173	5.00
46	243	5.00	64	192	4.95	56	283	5.35
49	240	5.10	75	174	4.95	44	203	5.00
58	238	5.10	511	340	5.62½	49	300	5.40
60	175	5.10	84	341	5.60	25	168	5.20
36	242	5.10	51	210	5.00	78	415	5.60
49	311	5.25	61	230	5.10	48	287	5.40
53	308	5.15	44	291	5.10	53	288	5.40
29	285	5.25	60	168	4.80	48	369	5.45
22	305	5.00	53	200	5.50	53	206	5.35
45	199	5.30	65	243	5.20	73	370	5.65
130	389	5.60	40	268	5.20	100	371	5.65

SHEEP—The continued liberal receipts are weakening the market, to-day's sales showing a slight decline from prices current early in the week. Good to choice quotable at $4.50@4.85, and poor to medium at $3.00@4.15.

The Albany *Evening Journal*, in reviewing the live stock trade of that city, gives the following as the annual receipts since 1867:

	Beeves, head.	Sheep, head.	Hogs, head.	Horses, head.
1868	238,015	670,800	328,100	....
1869	289,877	656,200	207,500	....
1870	275,846	590,400	363,200	....
1871	289,334	683,000	940,500	....
1872	372,487	714,800	2,035,200	19,456
1873	404,587	691,200	2,601,200	26,736

The horse trade prior to 1872 was so small that no record was kept of it, but in that year there was received 19,456 head, and this year 26,736.

Speaking of the traffic in dressed beef the *Journal* says: "The Western dressed beef business has not been remunerative, as most of it has been received in this State and the East in bad order, and sold at a loss. Some consumers will not touch it, because they do not know what they are to eat, whether it be an old tough cow, a cripple, or an animal too old to stand upon its feet, much less to ship. Cars have been built in Ohio expressly for the transportation of this kind of beef, but those who have received it say that it is green, unsalable, and that the business will prove a failure, as most of it has been sold at the East at from 3c to 5c per pound."

LEGAL.

ESTATE OF HORACE J. BENNETT, DECEASED.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims and demands against the estate of Horace J. Bennett, deceased, to present the same for adjudication and settlement at a regular term of the County Court of Cook County, to be holden at the Court House, in the City of Chicago, on the third Monday of January, 1874, being the 19th day thereof.
SARAH L. BENNETT, Administratrix.
Chicago, Dec. 2, A. D. 1873.

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CHICAGO

WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

THE LEADING NEWSPAPER IN THE NORTHWEST.

THE PAPER FOR THE

FARMER,
MECHANIC,
MANUFACTURER,
MERCHANT,
BANKER,
PROFESSIONAL MAN,
AND THE FIRESIDE.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1874.

The coming year promises to be the most eventful in a political sense that we have seen since the close of the war. The questions which have engrossed and divided the public mind during the past twenty years are rapidly passing away, and we find growing up in different parts of the country a party called by various names—in California the Independent party, in Iowa the Anti-Monopoly party, in Wisconsin the Reform party, in Illinois the Farmers' Movement—having a common purpose and inspiration, and exhibiting a strength which proves that it answers one of the chief demands of the hour. The CHICAGO TRIBUNE will give a large share of its attention to this NEW MANIFESTATION OF PUBLIC SENTIMENT. It holds:

1st. That the old party organizations are essentially corrupt and fraudulent. Having no longer any principles to carry into effect, they have become mere business enterprises, making a show of opposition to each other, but really sharing in the proceeds of profligate and dishonest legislation. To suppose that any healthful reform can flow from the pretended efforts of these worn-out and demoralized partnerships is altogether vain and illusory.

2d. That the tariff system now in vogue is a cunning device to rob the many for the benefit of the few, and that its effect is to cause farm products to exchange for about one-half the quantity of foreign or "protected" goods they would otherwise buy.

3d. That railroads cannot exact more than a fair rate of interest on the capital actually invested in them, and that when, in addition to this, they claim dividends on watered stock and fraudulent bonds, the State may rightfully interfere for the protection of the people; that unjust discriminations between different localities are in violation of law and should be prohibited.

4th. That subsidies or bounties of money, land, or public credit, to railway, steamship, or other corporations, are flagrant abuses of the powers of government, fraught with the gravest dangers to the people, and tending to promote corruption, extravagance, speculation, and financial disaster.

The general character of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE is too well established to need recapitulation. It is always independent and fearless in the expression of its views. In its news department it is second to no paper in the United States. The Weekly Edition contains a carefully prepared summary of the news of the week, brought down to the hour of going to press.

Literary, political, financial, social, and agricultural topics will constitute, as heretofore, leading features of the Weekly Edition, and no pains will be spared to increase its attractiveness in these departments. Its market reports are unsurpassed, embracing all the information which farmers require for the intelligent transaction of business, both as sellers and buyers.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE is a large eight-page sheet, of the same size as the Daily Tribune, consisting of fifty-six columns of closely-printed matter, and, as a family newspaper and in its general make-up, is unsurpassed by any paper in the land.

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THE COURTS.

Examination of the Franklin Bank Officers.

Bill Against Riverside Property---Bankruptcy Items.

THE FRANKLIN BANK.

Mr. Briggs, the Vice-President of the Franklin Bank, was under examination yesterday before Register Hibbard. He showed a most remarkable ignorance of everything material to the case, but the interests of the creditors will not allow of an abstract of his testimony being published at present, as there are some other parties to be examined, and it is advisable that each should be ignorant, as far as possible, of what the other testifies.

BILL AGAINST RIVERSIDE PROPERTY.

Cornelia Hartshorn filed a bill against the Riverside Improvement Company, the Great Western Land Company, Richard Waterman, and John N. Jewett, to foreclose a mortgage on Lots 3, 4, and 6, in Block 6, of the First Division Lot 394, Block 0, Lots 502, 514, Block 13, Second Division Lots 889, 890 and 900, Block 13, and Lot 1,384, of Block 33. The case was suppressed Wednesday, and the bill abstracted yesterday for the purpose of making an amendment thereto.

THE KNICKERBOCKER INSURANCE COMPANY.

Judge Blodgett made an order for the examination of Henry Fuller, the President of the Knickerbocker Insurance Company, and of H. H. Blake, the Secretary, which will take place on Saturday next, before the Register.

PERSONAL.

A certificate of good moral character was granted to Samuel M. Booth, son of Judge Booth and the Clerk in Judge Tree's room. Mr. Booth's experience in seeing the manifold failures of lawyers in legal contests does not appear to dissuade him from treading the same thorny path.

BILL TO DISSOLVE PARTNERSHIP.

N. A. Williams and J. H. Friedman filed a bill against their copartner, F. A. Remington, to dissolve the partnership. They allege that, a year ago, they entered into a partnership in the tile and drain-pipe business, but Remington, by his careless and intemperate habits, is unfitted to attend to business. He has also, it is claimed, been guilty of collecting money and neglecting to pay it over or tell of it. A dissolution is asked, and an injunction against Remington, to prevent him collecting any more, or interfering in the partnership affairs, and that an account may be taken. The injunction was issued under a bond of $2,000.

RESTRAINED.

John W. Voorhis filed a bill against Robert C. Bates to prevent him from selling Lots 46, 47, and 48, Block 9, in Wentworth's Subdivision of the S. 60 acres of the W. ½ of the N. W. ¼ of Sec. 16, 39, 14, claiming that nothing is owing at present. An injunction was issued under a bond for $1,200.

BANKRUPTCY ITEMS.

Hallock & Wheeler filed a petition in bankruptcy against Gideon Truesdell, of this city. They claim that he owes them $299.36 and interest, on an account for merchandise sold, and charge that he has suspended payment of all his commercial paper, amounting to $200,000, and has allowed his property to be taken on attachments. A rule to show cause on Jan. 17 was issued.

Tuesday A. R. Gage was adjudicated bankrupt, and yesterday the adjudication was set aside, and a new trial granted on payment of costs.

Haskins, Martin & Wheeler were adjudicated bankrupts after trial, and a warrant issued returnable Feb. 16.

Henry Ricke et al. withdrew their denial, and were adjudged bankrupt by default. A warrant was issued for Feb. 16.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

Bernard Heeney and Archibald Campbell brought suit against Hugh Simmons for $2,500.

Wolcott, Smith & Co. commenced a suit in attachment against Lyman Bridges to recover $1,556.08.

Francis M. Griffin began an action in covenant for $2,600 against Rosa E. Cowdery.

John Sturgis filed a bill for a dissolution of partnership and account against his copartners, D. C. Hough and Jackson D. Reeves.

George W. Gage recovered judgment against John L. Baker for $3,000.

N. C. Gridley recovered judgment against N. F. Coones, for $2,080; the Grundy County National Bank against E. B. Sherman, for $5,846.60; the Chatham National Bank against Sharron M. Nickerson, for $3,026; Nathan F. Merrill against R. P. Pierce, for $2,470; and Keith Bros. & Co. against Moris Smith, for $1,964.44.

Field, Leiter & Co. recovered judgment against N. C. Munson for $16,102.63.

The German National Bank recovered judgment for $5,259.36 against Henry Neuberger et al.

George A. Haley recovered judgment for $36,500 against Edwin L. Gowan.

The Mechanics' National Bank entered up judgment against Henry Brinkworth for $7,975.76.

A judgment was recovered by Lambert Eliel against Adolph L. Katz, David Werkheim, and Gottlieb Haage for $9,023.80.

CIRCUIT COURT ITEMS.

Erastus Hayes filed a bill against A. J. Stephens to dissolve the partnership and restrain Stephens from collecting the firm debts. An injunction was issued under a bond for $5,000.

Peter Neu and Peter W. Neu commenced an action against Francis Larned for $3,000.

COUNTY COURT.

In the estate of Thomas Trumbull, Silas M. Moore was appointed administrator, under a bond for $30,000.

The will of Albert Gaude was proved and letters testamentary granted to Barbara Gaude, under a bond for $11,000.

In the matter of the estate of Herman Childs et al., minors, Joseph Childs was appointed guardian, under a bond of $30,000.

Katherine Eckhardt was appointed guardian of the estate of Louis Eckhardt on filing a bond for $5,000.

SUPREME COURT OF ILLINOIS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 7.—The Supreme Court met at 10 o'clock this morning and transacted the following business:

BREESE, C. J.—Several applications were made yesterday for admission to practice before the courts of this State. We have examined the papers presented, and find that Rules 44 and 55 have not been complied with by the applicants. There is no evidence before us to show that in the States from which these applications come they require the same length of time of study that we do, nor is there any evidence to prove that the applicants have practiced law for two years in those States. The applications will therefore be refused.

NEW MOTIONS.

1—The People, etc., v. W. H. Coons et al. Motion for leave to file additional pleas having been made, motion is now made for leave to file objections.

3—Robert Rutherford v. Temple C. Sargent et al. Motion to dismiss appeal for want of prosecution.

5—Thomas A. McLaurie v. Reuben C. Barnes et al. Motion for appointment of E. S. Sweet guardian ad litem.

25—A. F. Glassley et al. v. Lyman L. Adams, Assignee. Motion for leave to file supplemental record. No objection being made, leave was granted.

43—Susan Merritt v. William F. Yates et al. Writ of error dismissed on motion of plaintiff in error.

45—O. P. Cobb et. al. v. Illinois Central Railroad Company. Motion to quash scire facias for service.

65—James G. Wright et al. v. F. Troutmann. Appearance of defendant in error entered.

86—George J. Sheperdson v. Thomas Stephens. Motion for certiorari to perfect record, and for extension of rule to file abstract and briefs, supported by affidavits.

97—Toledo, Wabash & Western Railway Company v. James C. Morrison. Motion to retax costs of record.

111—E. G. W. Simmons v. William Wood. Death of appellee. Wood, suggested, and motion that C. W. Jenkins, administrator, be made a party. Appearance of Jenkins entered.

131—John Telleman v. Arnold. Motion for extension of time to file records.

132—Holmes v. Hale. Same motion. Motion to admit Sidney D. McCormick on license from another State.

The call of the docket will commence on Monday next, and be at the rate of twenty cases per day.

Court adjourned until 10 a. m. to-morrow.

MICHIGAN SUPREME COURT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, Jan. 7.—The proceedings in the Supreme Court to-day were as follows:

Van Buren v. The St. Joseph Insurance Company. Affirmed.

Beaubien v. The East Saginaw & St. Clair Railroad Company. Affirmed.

Richard v. M. C. Reynolds. Affirmed.

Butterfield v. Voorhees. Affirmed.

Michigan Central Railroad Company v. Coleman. Affirmed.

Rader v. Nichols. Submitted.

Green v. Reeder et al. Argued.

The Peninsular Railway Company v. Thorp. Argued.

Swift v. Barber. Argued.

Hoffman & Skinner v. Beard et. al. Stricken off docket.

Call for to-morrow, Nos. 19 to 24, inclusive.

THE HARRODSBURG (KY.) TRAGEDY.

Testimony of the Judge in Whose Court the Affray Occurred.

Harrodsburg (Jan. 12) Correspondence of the Louisville Courier-Journal.

Judge J. C. Wickliffe, the presiding Circuit Judge during the difficulty, was the first witness introduced for the defense. His testimony is important, since he had kept an eye open to the difficulty beforehand, apprehending something of the kind.

Examined by Gov. Bramlette. I am Judge of this circuit. Was presiding here on the 26th of November, and saw a portion of the conflict between the Thompsons and Daviesses. I had taken precaution to suppress any outbreak, after one of the officers of the court had warned me that there was bad feeling between the parties on account of the suit of Meaux v. Daviess. On Monday, the thirteenth day of the court, I directed Mr. Cummins, the Sheriff, to arm himself and six other good men, and suppress any outbreak. I gave this warning in open court, just after swearing the jury. During the progress of the trial, I noted the bearing of the Daviesses and the Thompsons. Phil. T., Sr., and his two sons testified in the case. I saw nothing offensive in their manner, though Capt. T. seemed a little excited, but not offensive in his manner. The manner of Theodore Daviess, Sr., while testifying, I thought rather offensive to some of the witnesses—Cummins, for instance, and Nimrod Harris. In reference to Capt. Thompson, his manner seemed to be, at least unpleasant, but not sufficient to provoke a difficulty. After Daviess, Sr., had been introduced a second time as a witness, he began some remark, when Judge Durham stopped him. Young Phil. rose up and turned toward me and said: "Let him go on and state all he knows about it." I remarked: "I'm running this machine." I used this slang remark to quiet the parties down. At this moment Capt. Thompson was sitting on a table or chair near the railing. My attention was first attracted to the difficulty in this wise: I saw young Phil. going towards the door, and just behind him was Larue and Theodore Daviess, Jr. I thought it boded no good, so I looked around for the Sheriff. Theodore Daviess, Sr., jumped up and started also toward the door, pistol in hand, when I said: "Bring those men back." Just then three shots were fired in the aisle leading towards the door. I don't know who fired them. I did not see young Phil any more till the fight was over. When the three shots were fired I protected myself behind the desk. A volley of five or six shots soon followed. Davis Thompson was on my right, inside the bar, and near the stove. When I got behind the desk I saw him facing towards me. I saw a shot strike him just about the hem of his pants across the abdomen. He got out his pistol and fired after he was struck. I afterwards saw the rent; his hat was also perforated. [Dr. Davis Thompson here exhibited the abrasion in his pants, which he still wore). I saw the dust fly from his pants when struck. About the same time he returned the fire, using the pistol in his left hand. At this time young Phil was testifying. Larue Daviess was standing near the stove with his hand in his pocket, as if he had a pistol; as Officer Robards was standing near him, I thought I could prevent him drawing, that is, if such were his intention; the trial commenced on Tuesday and I kept my eyes on both parties pretty closely; when Phil, Sr., went to testify, Theodore Daviess walked around inside the bar, near the witness. Davis Thompson had taken a seat on a bench to my right, little Phil on a table in front of my desk; this time Theodore, Sr., sat near the front railing, the position he occupied pretty much during the trial; I do not know Caldwell Daviess; saw nothing of the fight outside; soon as the firing ceased inside, some one halloed to Capt. Phil. outside; he (Capt. T.) then went out the window, followed by young John and Davis Thompson. I went up to where Theodore, Sr., was lying, and made the jailor take the pistol from his hand. I passed out and saw little Phil; his head, face, bosom, and collar were very bloody. One of his hands was powder-burnt,—his left hand. I think,—and the skin was cut or abraded. Soon after this, little Jack came up and surrendered himself. His hand was shot and bleeding. I saw a bullet-hole through his clothing—perhaps two or three. There was also a bullet-hole through the rim of his hat. [The hat was exhibited; also the overcoat of young John Thompson, showing a bullet-mark in the lappel.] I saw Capt. Phil. a short time after the difficulty, coming to me with Dr. Kyle. He surrendered himself. Was shot through the right thigh. He remained inside the bar until the fight closed in the room. I didn't see that he had a pistol. None of the Daviesses except Theodore, Sr., were witnesses, nor members of the bar. The Thompsons (except Davis M.) are all practicing attorneys. Theodore Daviess was, I think, the first witness sworn in the case.

Cross-examined by Blackburn—While Theodore Davis, Sr., was giving in his testimony the second time, young Phil was sitting in the Clerk's desk. When little Phil said, "Let him go on," &c., I don't remember Mr. Daviess' reply. When I next saw him (young Phil) he was going toward the door, hand in hand. I don't know whether he was speaking to any one or not. I think he was a little excited when he said, "Let him go on," &c. When he started out he was followed by Larue and young Theodore. I am positive young Theodore was following, at an interval of four or six feet from young Phil. After Theodore Daviess, Sr., started out, drawing his pistol, I gave the order to "Bring those men back." About this time there were three shots fired; they came from near the front stove, on the right of the gangway leading to the door. I did not see who fired any of them. Don't think Theo. Daviess, Sr., fired any of the three shots. [The witness explained the relative positions of Theo. Daviess, Jr., young John, and Capt. Phil., while the latter was testifying.] I saw the dust fly when Dr. Davis Thompson was struck. This was not one of the three first shots, but came from the volley that followed. I don't think this shot through young John's hat could have been made while he had it on, without hitting the head. It is my impression he must have had it in his hand. When Abe McMurdy got on top of me he had a pistol in his hand. This was while I was concealed behind the desk; but he did not fire it while in that position. Capt. Phil. came up and surrendered himself. I don't remember precisely what he said, but he made some remark in justification of himself. I haven't the slightest idea who fired the first shot. In passing out I saw Larue Daviess lying just outside the door, dead. I saw no pistol by him.

A GREAT COAL CORPORATION.

Consolidation of the Wilkesbarre, Honeybrooke, and Lehigh Coal Companies.

From the New York Tribune, Jan. 3.

During the past few weeks preparations have been making for the consolidation of several of the largest coal companies of the country, and it is now expected by the close of the present month all the arrangements will be completed and the new Board of officers duly elected. The combination will consist of the Wilkesbarre, Honeybrooke, and Lehigh Coal Companies, and will probably be designated "The Lehigh & Wilkesbarre Coal Company." The Lehigh Coal Company is the oldest anthracite coal-mining organization in this country. It is more than 80 years old, having been formed in 1793. It was organized for the purpose of mining the rich coal fields in the Lehigh Valley. Its original capital was small and its coal fields were by no means extensive. All its lands were in Pennsylvania. Its possessions steadily increased, however, and it subsequently possessed a tract of nearly 10,000 acres in the eastern section of the State. Soon after the Lehigh Company was formed a second organization sprang into existence, known as the Lehigh Navigation Company. It was formed for the purpose of navigating the principal tributaries to the Lehigh River, and indeed all the important streams in the Lehigh Valley. The Lehigh Navigation Company was made up largely of wealthy capitalists of this State and Pennsylvania. Only two or three of the stockholders owned stock in both Companies, yet, after a short existence, the two Companies were consolidated under the name of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company. Even after their combination, the business of the two Companies was for a long time of small dimensions, and in the year 1834, or forty years after its organization, the Company mined and transported only 106,000 tons of coal.

The Wilkesbarre Coal and Iron Company, which was organized only a few years ago, had in its possession a tract of land, extending south from the Town of Wilkesbarre, on the Susquehanna, near the central portion of Luzerne County. The lands of the Wilkesbarre Company are therefore located to the north of those formerly controlled by the Lehigh Company. The Company had a large capital, amounting to nearly $4,000,000, and its property included about 6,000 acres of coal land, besides some thousands of acres of timber lands. A number of the lesser coal companies of Pennsylvania have been merged in the Wilkesbarre since its organization, and it has come to be a very powerful corporation.

The Honeybrooke Coal Company was chartered in 1864, with a capital of $3,000,000. Its coal fields were very extensive, covering about 8,000,000 acres, and were nearly all located in Luzerne and Schuylkill Counties. It afterwards obtained control of about 6,000 acres in the Wyoming Valley belonging to the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, and leased still other fields in the same vicinity. Less than four weeks ago the Honeybrooke Company completed its purchase of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company's lands, and the Lehigh Company virtually ceased to exist, though it still receives a royalty for its leased lands.

Numerous smaller companies have at various times been absorbed by these more powerful organizations, and a detailed history of the various changes of the last few years would prove exceedingly complicated. The new Company, however, will comprise these three Companies with all their tributaries, and will begin business with a capital of $10,000,000.

The stockholders of the Central Railroad of New Jersey will be largely interested in the new organization, though that Company will not be merged in the combination. The close relation which will be established, however, will probably give to both the advantages of a single corporation.

The new Company will possess remarkable facilities for transportation to the East. It will have agencies at Boston, Providence, New Haven, and other large cities in New England. It is estimated that the amount of coal mined will amount to 10,000,000 tons per annum, of which amount the old Lehigh Company's lands will yield 750,000 tons; the Honeybrooke, with its Newport, Hanover, and Plymouth sections, 1,250,000 tons; and the Wilkesbarre, 2,000,000 tons. The Presidents of both the Honeybrooke and Wilkesbarre Companies is Charles Parish, who will doubtless retain the same position when the consolidation shall have been made. The Directors of the Honeybrooke Company are Charles Parish, J. B. McCreary, J. Taylor Johnson, J. R. Johnson, C. Tower, Samuel Bonnell, Jr., and A. L. Mumper.

THE RAILROAD QUESTION.

Views of Gov. Noyes, of Ohio.

In his message to the Legislature of Ohio, delivered on Monday, Gov. Noyes speaks as follows on the subject of railroads:

"Recognizing the fact that railroads have contributed very largely to the prosperity of the State, that lines heretofore projected ought to be built, and that new routes ought to be located in order to secure the best development of our resources and the highest reward for our industries, it is undoubtedly the duty of the General Assembly to encourage legitimate railroad enterprises. But several abuses have crept into the management of some of these corporations which ought to be corrected. It is no uncommon thing for the officers of railroad companies to associate themselves together as the proprietors of fast freight lines, or in some other like capacity, whereby they are enabled to contract with themselves so as to secure unwarranted profits, at the expense of the stockholders they officially represent, and of the people who transact business with the roads. Another difficulty is that these fast freight lines, not being organized under the laws of Ohio, though doing business within the limits of this State, pay no taxes whatever. When the officers of the railroad corporations are asked to list the property, they answer that they do not own it, and have nothing to do with it. It has been impossible to reach these interior organizations. One fast freight line has heretofore owned and used 4,000 cars, and all this property escaped taxation in Ohio, although operated in this State. It is worthy of consideration whether or not this evil can be reached and remedied by State or national legislation.

"I am informed it is the custom of many of the railroad companies incorporated by the laws of Ohio to keep their transfer books on Wall street, in the City of New York; the practical result is that, when money is borrowed on railroad stock pledged as collateral security, a transfer is made on the banks to the banker or broker, who has only a remote interest in the ultimate value of the stock. Speculators and schemers then borrow or hire the proxies on stock so held in pledge, and, by voting the same, sometimes enter into transactions to the extent of millions of dollars, involving the validity of railroad securities, and affecting the financial interests of many innocent persons. A controlling influence is thus often exercised by men having no pecuniary interest at stake, to the discredit of the whole railroad system, and to the prejudice of the public welfare.

"It would be well for the General Assembly to compel Ohio corporations, under heavy penalties for refusing to obey the law, to keep their transfer books, or duplicates thereof, at some office or place within the limits of the State, and the books should be closed for transfers at least ten days before the annual meeting of stockholders.

"In this connection, it may not be improper to say that the subject of cheap transportation is one which is engrossing the attention of the whole country. A committee of Congress now has the matter under consideration, and it is hoped a just and satisfactory solution of this troublesome question will be reached. If Congress should fail to afford relief, it may become the duty of the State Legislatures to consider what can and what ought to be done."

STATE FARMERS' CONVENTION.

Circular.

The State Farmers' Association, at Decatur, by resolution, requested the Executive Committee to have 10,000 copies of the speeches, resolutions, and proceedings in full of that Convention, printed in pamphlet form. After the difficulties experienced last year in raising money to pay for the printing of the reports of the Bloomington Convention, which were undertaken without funds, the Committee are unwilling to again incur so large a debt; and to provide the necessary means at once to carry out this resolution, which should be done speedily if it is done at all, it has been suggested that every Club and Grange shall subscribe for not less than $2 worth of the books, which will be furnished at the net cost of printing. It will make a pamphlet of 150 pages, and contain in full what was necessarily abridged in the newspaper reports, besides many most interesting and valuable speeches, letters, &c., written for the Convention, but omitted in its proceedings for want of time. It will contain, also, a full report from the Secretary's and Treasurer's books, showing the receipts and expenditures of the Association for the past year; a complete list of all Clubs and Granges reported to the Association, with name and address of their officers, and a short collection of popular farmer's songs, written for and sung at many farmer's meetings.

The Decatur Convention is universally conceded to have been the most important one yet held; and this full report of its proceedings will be found invaluable to every farmer, both as a book of reference, and as an educational document.

J. C. Burruss, of Carrolton, Greene County, has been elected purchasing agent of the Association for the ensuing year; and his list of wholesale prices for all farm and domestic machinery, with full instructions how to buy, will be ready early in January, and will be sent to all clubs and Granges who have paid their dues to the State Association.

In conclusion, the Committee would strongly urge upon the officers of all Clubs and Granges that they make an effort to have not less than $2 appropriated from the funds of each organization as a subscription for the Decatur Convention reports, and forward the same immediately to the State Secretary, at Kewanee, as the work will not be undertaken until the funds on hand will warrant it; and, to all who thus subscribe, the books will be sent as soon as possible.

W. C. FLAGG,
S. M. SMITH,
J. H. PICKERELL,
Executive Committee of State Farmers' Association.

—Cedar Rapids has spent $24,570.10 on improvements upon the State Fair Grounds, exclusive of salaries, printing, or repairs.

FINANCIAL.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CHICAGO real estate in sums of $3,000 and upwards, 10 per cent and commission. No brokers treated with. Apply to F. FINCH, with Mattocks & Mason, 533 Wabash-av.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDER'S private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark. Established 1854.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, and other valuable securities at LASSEN'S Private Loan Office, 176 Clark-st., up-stairs, Room 1.

WE HAVE APPLICATIONS FOR LOANS, $3,000 to $3,500, and $4,000. Apply to MILLARD & DECKER, Room 5, Republic Life Building.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, SOUTH PARK CERtificates of indebtedness, 8 per cent, given Oct. 9, 1873, due Oct. 9, 1874. Will pay cash. Apply at 170 LaSalle-st., Bryan Block, Room 2.

$1.000 TO $3,000 TO LOAN 1 TO 6 MONTHS, and $2,000 for term of years, on city real estate security. S. W. KROFF, 14 Major Block.

$2.000 TO $3,000 WANTED ON FIRST-CLASS security. Apply to R. W. BRIDGE, 14 Tribune Building.

$2.500 TO LOAN FOR SIXTY OR NINETY days, also want $3,000 or $10,000 purchase notes. J. W. FAY, 128 LaSalle-st.

$5.000 TO $10,000 TO LOAN FOR THREE OR five years on inside improved property; 10 per cent and commission. OLIVER BESLEY, No. 157 Washington-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—GREAT BARGAINS FOR A FEW days: 50 feet on the southeast corner of Thirty-second-st., and 50 feet on the northeast corner of Thirty-third-st. and Calumet-av., $10,000; $4,000 cash, and $6,000 November, 1874.
100 feet on Calumet-av., between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth-sts., $20 per foot.
75x100 on the northeast corner of Thirty-fifth-st. and Calumet-av., price $15,000; terms easy; this property will double in value in two years.
35x160 feet on Douglas-place, between South Park and Calumet-av., looking down the Grand Boulevard; price $4,500; terms easy.
50 feet on Michigan-av., between Forty-ninth and Fiftieth-sts.; price $3,250; $1,250 cash, balance in 4½ years.
132 feet on Grand Boulevard running through to Vernon-av., near Thirty-seventh-st.; very cheap. We also have fine pieces of business property on hand for exchange.
Inquire of J. HENRY and JACOB WEIL, 144 and 146 Dearborn-st., Hawley Building.

FOR SALE—BY W. J. ONAHAN, 113 AND 114 Dearborn-st.
Several tracts of choice acre property, in the vicinity of Humboldt Park, for sale at a bargain.
40 lots on Eighteenth, Paulina, Wood, and Van Buren, one block from Ashland-av. Will sell single lots on easy terms.
3 lots on Blue Island-ave., between Sixteenth and Eighteenth; very cheap.
I also offer for sale, at panic figures, several choice residence-lots in various parts of the West Division, and a number of first class dwelling houses, which I can sell on terms favorable to buyers.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—LOTS ON WESTern-av., Polk, Taylor, and Campbell-av; parties wishing to build. No money required down; would furnish some money to parties wishing to build. Inquire at 125 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—WEST WASHINGTON-ST., BETWEEN Leavitt and Oakley, 60x125 feet; will make terms very reasonable to parties wishing to build. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, 14 Nixon Building.

FOR SALE—46 FEET ON WEST MONROE-ST. BY 120 feet deep, between Clinton and Canal; good lot for manufactory; terms easy to parties wishing to build. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, 14 Nixon Building.

FOR SALE—796 WEST LAKE-ST., NEAR WOOD, cottage and lot, 25 feet front. Price low; terms easy. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, 14 Nixon Building.

FOR SALE—BY KERR, DAVISON & WELCH, Real Estate Dealers and Brokers, 142 LaSalle-st.:
80 feet, Madison-st., near Paulina.
127 feet, Canal-st., near Randolph.
40 acres, Sec. 4, 37, 12, near Mt. Forest.
80 acres, Sec. 11, 38, 13, Sixty-third-st.
Also several fine acre tracts for subdivision.
Bargains in business and residence property.

FOR SALE—CHOICE RESIDENCE LOTS ON THE South Side, on Grand and Oakwood-boulevards, and on Wabash, Michigan, Indiana, Prairie, Calumet, Egan, and Vincennes-aves., at the lowest prices and on the easiest terms. Those who are intending to build in the spring or are seeking for safe and lucrative investments in property south of the city limits, will act wisely in not delaying their purchases, as prices must inevitably grow stronger and higher as the season advances. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—5 ACRES BETWEEN FIFTY-EIGHTH-st. and the parkway, Drexel and Madison-aves.; a decided bargain; terms easy. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE, 40 FOOT LOT ON Paulina-st., near Harrison; house and lot on Hubbard-st., near Leavitt. CHAS. H. MORSE, 151 East Monroe-st., Room 14.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON WOOD AND HONORE-STS., just outside of fire limits. J. H. KEELER, 145 Clark-st., corner Madison.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT ON HUBBARD-st., near Leavitt; price, $2,750. CANFIELD & MATTESON, 60 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—50 FEET NORTHWEST CORNER OF Wabash-av. and Thirty-third-st., at $175 per foot. Terms easy. ALFRED JAMES, southwest corner Madison and Clark-sts.

FOR SALE—THE BEST BUSINESS CORNER ON Milwaukee-av., over 80 feet front, and fronting two principal streets. Will exchange for like good property worth about $6,000. Inquire of C. F. HATTERMAN, No. 467 Milwaukee-av.

FOR SALE—3 FINE LOTS ON CENTRE-ST., AT the entrance of Lincoln Park; 2 lots on LaSalle-st., fronting the park. LARKIN & JENKS, 147 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—OR TRADE FOR COTTAGE, LOT ON corner of Western and Grand-avs. A bargain. LARKIN & JENKS, 147 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—BRIDGEPORT LOTS, CHEAPER than you can buy elsewhere. Time given. Title perfect. Call and see. E. H. CUMMINGS, People's Real Estate Office, 102 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—$80 AND $85 PER FOOT—CORNER OR inside lots, to a party who will build. No cash down. South Side, near Oakland Station and street-cars. Call on J. L. McKEEVER, corner State and Van Buren-sts., in bank.

FOR SALE—RARE BARGAIN AT PANIC PRICES—A two-story and basement stone swell-front house, in good locality on the South Side, new, and all modern improvements, only $5,500; $3,500 cash, and assume incumbrance of $2,000; has four years to run. POTWIN & CORBY, 142 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—200x161 FEET ON WABASH-AV., northeast corner of Fifty-seventh-st. Purchase money payable at the end of four years. Interest payable annually in advance. Will sell all or part. MATSON HILL, 108 and 110 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—WASHINGTON-ST.—TWO-STORY AND basement brick house, south front, lot 20x125, West Washington-st., near Oakley. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—PARK-AV.—80x124 ON PARK-AV., near Leavitt-st. A decided bargain. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON OGDEN-AV., NEAR Twelfth-st. Apply at 131 Madison-st., near Clark. CAMPBELL BROS.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE LOTS ON OAKLEY-ST. and Western-av., on long time; no cash required if improved. Apply at 131 Madison-st., near Clark. CAMPBELL BROS.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON VAN BUREN, TYLER, AND Harrison-sts., and on Campbell-av., also on Campbell Park, on long time and easy terms, or cheap for cash. Apply at 131 Madison-st., near Clark. CAMPBELL BROS.

FOR SALE—FOREST-AV.—50 FEET FRONT ON Forest-av., near Thirty-second-st. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—SOUTH EVANSTON—A LARGE, FINE-ly finished house, 14 rooms, on lot to suit in size, on monthly payments, by owners. TILLOTSON BROS., 272 and 274 State-st.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—TWO LARGE 2-STORY houses, first-class finish; one cottage, 6 rooms, one block from depots; sixty trains daily; on monthly payments—by owners. TILLOTSON BROS., 272 and 274 State-st.

FOR SALE—WE ARE IN WANT OF MONEY, AND will give better and surer bargains in Englewood than can be found in any other property in Cook County. This growing suburb is to be supplied with lake water by July next. HULBURD & CO., 208 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—3 ACRES IN SEC. 8, 38, 14, JUST SOUTH of Dexter Park, which I will sell at a bargain, ¼ cash, balance in 5 years, with 10 per cent. Streets all graded. THOS. A. HILL, 126 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—THE GREATEST BARGAIN OF THE day—At South Evanston, two-story house, 9 rooms, newly painted, papered, etc., sewer to the lake; best of water, rich soil, fine trees. Lot 50x150, and large barn; $2,500. OSBORN & SKILLMAN, 128 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—WASHINGTON HEIGHTS—50 LOTS IN Morgan Park Addition, at from $150 to $250 each. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—HAWTHORNE—CHEAP LOTS IN Osborne's subdivision, on monthly payments of $10. Also, lots at South Englewood, on same terms. JOHN O. OSBORNE, 133 East Madison-st., Room 7.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES AT SOUTH ENGLEWOOD, fronting boulevard. Sidewalks to the depot completed. MATSON HILL, 108 and 110 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—HYDE PARK—150 FEET ON MADISON-av., near Oak-st., or exchange for residence. CANFIELD & MATTESON, 60 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS AT SOUTH CHICAGO—GREAT bargains. Inquire of owner, at Wheeler's hardware store, 219 State-st., corner of Congress.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT ON EVANS-AV., $2,500. House and lot near Stock-Yards, $1,800. Lots in Englewood, $400 each. 200 acres on Calumet River, $40 per acre. HILL & BLISS, 94 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—WILL SELL TO PARTIES WHO WILL improve, choice lots, blocks, or acres, in Evanston, or North Evanston, at low rate and on favorable terms. Will build houses to suit parties who desire homes. Address HENRY M. KIDDER, Evanston.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO BUY—HOUSE AND LOT FOR cash, from $5,000 to $12,000; must be a bargain. 172 LaSalle-st. WILLS & CARMAN, Real Estate and House Renting.

WANTED—FOR A CUSTOMER, A HOUSE AND lot situated east of Clark and north of Chicago-av., worth about $3,500; will make liberal cash payment. Owner send us description. BROWN & HORTON, Real Estate Agents, 150 Dearborn-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A 160-ACRE HOMESTEAD AND TWO TOWN LOTS free to each member of our colony. No irrigation. Railroad fare $15; memberships only $26. For circulars call on H. B. STEVENS, 169 East Madison-st.

A PERSON HAVING A SMALL CASH CAPITAL would like to enter a good paying business as partner, or engage in business in any satisfactory way. Address, stating full particulars, H 9, Tribune office.

BOOKS OPENED AND CLOSED, COMPLICATED accounts adjusted. Work requiring an expert solicited by WEBB, accountant, Room 16, No. 188 East Madison-st.

CHANGE OF FIRM—THE INTEREST OF J. N. Gage ceased in our firm Dec. 31, 1873; the firm-name will remain the same. GAGE BROS & CO.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, Loan Office, 364 State-st.

THE HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR CAST-OFF clothing by JONAS A. DRIELSMA, 397 South Clark-st. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BOOKBINDERY, UNder the management of practical and competent workman, to locate in LaPorte, Ind. For further particulars address HERALD CO., Laporte, Ind.

WANTED—HARDWARE, CUTLERY, AND TOOLS; must be a bargain, at 77 West Madison-st. HARDWARE.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—A PARTNERSHIP INterest in a fire insurance agency business in this city. Address L 9, Tribune office.

WANTED—A PARTY TO BUILD A FRAME DWELling and take two good lots as part payment. Call at 110 LaSalle-st., where plans can be seen. W. A. LOWELL.

MUSICAL.

TWO PIANOS (THE BEST MADE) FOR SALE AT a bargain. One first-class Chickering, the other made in New York. Call at 610 West Washington-st., near Wood, day or evening. Good second-hand piano wanted.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND PIANO. A GOOD price will be paid for a suitable one. Address R 65, Tribune office.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—$30 A WEEK EASY. THE most practical articles sold on the most common-sense plan and at large profits. Samples free. Call or send and try the sure thing. MERRILL & CO., 164 East Randolph-st., Chicago.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FURNITURE AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS, OF every description at auction Saturday and Wednesday, and at private sale at manufacturers' prices. WILLIS, LONG & CO., Auctioneers, 195 and 197 Randolph-st.

TO RENT--STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Stores.

TO RENT—SECOND, THIRD, AND FOURTH stories of No. 4 East Washington-st., suitable for wholesale or light manufacturing business; contains vault and elevator, and is well lighted; $1,500 per annum. E. ELY, Wabash-av., corner of Monroe-st.

TO RENT—CHEAP—STORE AND DWELLING above, 630 West Madison-st., near Reuben; 6-room cottage, 21 Artesian-av. Owner, Room 7, 175 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT NO. 195 South Clark-st., now occupied by Dyball's confectionery.

TO RENT—A STORE 48 FEET DEEP; GOOD shelving for sale; also, 3 front rooms to rent. No. 267 South Halsted-st. Inquire up-stairs.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—DESK-ROOM IN A DELIGHTFUL OFfice, with closets, vault, and every convenience. 153 Monroe-st., Room 9, next to corner of LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—MEAT STALL AND FIXTURES, NO. 2 Broadway Market, lately occupied by Messrs. Lees, Hendricks & Co., corner State and Twenty-second-sts. Apply at stall.

TO RENT—MADISON BLOCK DINING ROOMS, corner of Peoria and Madison-sts., second floor. Finest opportunity of the kind on West Side; the entire third floor, comprising 30 rooms, being arranged and furnished as sleeping apartments. Will furnish sufficient custom to guarantee a handsome business, and a large outside custom can also be secured by a first-class party. None other need apply. Call at office on third floor, or upon WM. A. EWING, Executor, No. 20 North Clark-st.

TO RENT--HOUSES.

TO RENT—3-STORY AND BASEMENT MARBLE-front dwelling house, in block fronting south on Vernon Park (Macalester-place); contains 10 rooms each, finished in best style, with all modern improvements; brick barns. Apply to W. J. ONAHAN, 113 and 114 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—841 WABASH-AV., STONE FRONT, containing 14 rooms. Apply to E. AYRES, No. 14 Washington-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE IN HYDE PARK near depot; cheap to responsible party. Call at 14 and 16 East Madison-st., up stairs.

TO RENT—TILL MAY 1, OR LONGER IF DESIRed, the dwelling 1098 Indiana-av. Inquire at the house.

TO RENT—COTTAGE PARTLY FURNISHED LOcated on Lincoln-st., near Randolph-st. cars, which I would rent for part table board for self and wife. Apply or address Room 19, Harrison Court, southeast corner Harrison and Halsted-sts.

TO RENT—HAVE SEVERAL FURNISHED COTtages, first-class, rent cheap; 6 to 9 rooms. WILLS & CARMAN, 172 LaSalle, Real Estate and House Renting.

TO RENT—FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE—FOR good South Side property, nice houses on Michigan-av. S. MEARS, 307 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE TO A FAMILY without children, and board owners. 291 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—2-STORY HOUSE 207½ WALNUT-ST. Low rent to good tenant. R. M. GUTHRIE & CO., 151 East Madison-st., Room 7.

TO RENT—2-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK houses, Sedgwick-st., corner Wisconsin; $30. CANFIELD & MATTESON, 60 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT--ROOMS.

TO RENT—TWO UNFURNISHED ROOMS, FOR light housekeeping, to a family without small children; also, furnished rooms, at 251 West Monroe-st.

TO RENT—A NICE ROOM FOR ONE OR TWO gentlemen in private family at 119 South Green-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS, single or en suite, by the day, week, or month; cheapest rent in the city. At the St. Julian European Hotel, 153 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—BY A WIDOW LADY, TWO WELL-furnished, large front rooms, suitable for man and wife or four gentlemen; terms moderate to permanent tenant; reference given and required. Address F 82, Tribune office.

TO RENT—TWO FURNISHED ROOMS FOR GENtlemen; private house. 227 South Park-av., corner of Twenty-seventh-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED rooms, steam heat and gas, suitable for small family or others; elevator from 7 to 7 o'clock. Call at Room 81 Republic Life Building, 161 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—FOUR ROOMS, TWO LARGE CLOSETS, and water, suitable for housekeeping. 267 Cottage Grove-av. Inquire in rear.

TO RENT—120 RANDOLPH-ST., NEAR CLARK, furnished rooms, $12 to $16 per month; also unfurnished room, cheap.

TO RENT—AT 233 INDIANA-ST., BETWEEN State and Dearborn, a few very desirable rooms, single or en suite, furnished or unfurnished; all modern improvements; house new or again brick.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED front rooms, with modern conveniences, at 222 West Washington-st.

WANTED--TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSE UNTIL MAY 1 with privilege, from $40 to $60 per month; pay in advance if an object; family of three. WILLS & CARMAN, 172 LaSalle-st. Real Estate and House Renting.

WANTED—TO RENT—HAVE APPLICATIONS daily for houses renting from $25 to $40; parties having such can get good tenants immediately at WILLS & CARMAN'S, Real Estate and House Renting, 172 LaSalle.

WANTED—TO RENT—FOR HUSBAND, WIFE, and boy 10 years old—Rooms in South Division, suitable for light housekeeping. Any number from 2 to 5 will do. Good reference given. Address M 62, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SMALL ROOM ANYwhere in this city, suitable for location of a cigar and news depot. The price of rent must be reasonable. Address, stating terms, H 9, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

AS I AM DESIROUS OF RETIRING FROM BUSIness, I offer for sale my restaurant, known as Burcky's Restaurant and Coffee-House, No. 95 South Halsted-st., doing a good business. Fixtures first-class, and in good order. To a party with money I will sell for half its value. F. BURCKY, No. 95 South Halsted-st.

A FIRST-CLASS LIVERY STABLE, BUILT OF brick, for sale; capacity, 125 horses. LARKIN & JENKS, 147 LaSalle-st.

A BALANCE OF WHOLE STOCK OF NOTIONS closing out very cheap. Country buyers call for bargains. D'UTASSY, 189 East Randolph-st.

A FOUR RUN STEAM MILL, NEARLY NEW AND doing a good business; located 55 miles west of Chicago on the C. & N. W. R. R., in a good grain growing section. For particulars call on or address A. L. LOVELL, Cortland, DeKalb Co., Ill.

A GRIST-MILL, WITH TWO RUN OF BURRS (water power) at a bargain; located favorably for stock-raising. Address WILLIAMS & MATSON, Anamosa, Jones County, Ia.

AN OYSTER AND COFFEE-HOUSE TO RENT. Splendid chance for a man with small capital. Apply at 123 LaSalle-st.

CONFECTIONERY FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE. Must be disposed of at once. Address or call at 633 West Madison-st.

DRUG STORE CENTRALLY LOCATED FOR SALE. None but cash customers need apply. E. BURNHAM & SON.

FOR SALE—A 7-YEARS' LEASE, WITH IMMEDIate possession of one of the best locations for a wood or iron working manufactory in the city. 80-horse power engine, large foundry, main building four stories with basement, 40x160. Good size lumber yard with large dry kiln containing four compartments. Apply at office on premises, 103 to 109 Canal-st.

FROM $2,000 TO $4,000 WILL BUY AN ESTABlished manufacturing business paying a profit of $10,000 in twelve months. 125 South Clark-st., Room 38.

HOTEL FOR SALE—FURNITURE AND LEASE of Mansion House, Ill. Furniture new; house doing good business; about 30 boarders and good transient trade; stabling attached. Will be sold cheap for cash. C. B. SEYMOUR, Proprietor.

HAVE CASH CUSTOMER THAT WILL BUY good, fair business, from $1,000 to $3,000. WILLS & CARMAN, 172 LaSalle, Real Estate and House Renting.

NICELY FITTED UP RESTAURANT FOR SALE. No. 73 South Halsted-st. Splendid location.

STOCK HARDWARE, $12,000, FOR SALE. Would take $2,000 cash, balance good real estate. Also, wanted stock of merchandise, hardware or clothing preferred, $15,000 to $30,000 in exchange for good unincumbered productive real estate. Inquire at Sash, Door, and Blind Store, 13 and 15 North Canal-st. M. H. MORRIS.

THE BEST FIRST-CLASS BUSINESS IN CHICAGO for man or woman, pays $30 a day; $5,000 stock on hand; you must have $2,000. 149 LaSalle-st., Room 29.

TO WATCHMAKERS—FOR SALE—STOCK, STORE, and fixtures of a jewelry store doing a business of $2,500 profit a year, with little opposition, in the thriving town of Morrison, Ill. Would sell store and fixtures, with or without stock. B. H. BACON, Morrison, Ill.

THE FINEST FURNISHED EUROPEAN HOTEL in the city for sale; location central; good reasons for selling. Address TOWNSEND, Tribune office.

VINEGAR FACTORY AT A GREAT BARGAIN, for sale. Inquire of R D L, 145 South Clark-st., Room 33.

WANTED—A PARTY WITH $5,000 TO TAKE half interest in manufacturing of a specialty; money to be made; worthy of investigation. Address E W P, Tribune office.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—A GOOD BUSINESS MAN, with $10,000 to $20,000, in a business that will pay 200 per cent. Will furnish the same amount. Address L 21, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $200 CASH, TO TAKE full control of the best paying business in Chicago. 129 West Madison-st., up-stairs.

PARTNER WANTED—TO TAKE THE PLACE OF retiring partner in a good, safe manufacturing business. Can be extended, and pay large profits. Capital required $8,000 to $10,000. Call at 31 West Washington-st.

PARTNER WANTED—TO TAKE THE PLACE OF retiring partner, in a splendid location on Madison-st.; profits $50 daily, all cash. Apply to Dr. SMITH, at the office of Vail & Son, 129 Dearborn-st.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $300, IN A CASH business; established three years; paying about $400 monthly. Call or address 127 South Clark-st., Room 29.

PARTNER WANTED—TO GO INTO THE TEA AND coffee business in the city of Chicago, with a capital of about $3,000; the very best of reference given and required. Address G E, P. O. Box 373, Chicago.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH SMALL CAPITAL, to patent and manufacture two new articles needed by every store, a sure thing. Preliminary examination held, and nothing like them in the Patent office. Address for one week, R 87, Tribune office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—FOUR GOOD HORSES; ONE A DARK bay, 16 hands high, fine-styled buggy horse and a good stepper; one black pony, 15 hands, just the thing for lady or children's use; one large worker, weighs 1,400, and one cheap work-horse. They must be sold this week. Apply at Stable 689 West Lake-st., from 8 to 11.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR IMPROVED real estate or merchandise, 18 mules, 11 horses, 10 lumber wagons, 15 double sets of harness, buggy, and one stable, 28x160. Inquire 1173 South State-st. before 8 a. m. and 6 p. m.

FIRST-CLASS FULL LEATHER-TOP BUGGIES, worth $250; can be bought to-day at from $175 to $225, at 192 East Washington-st., second floor, over Wrenn's Stable.

IF YOU DON'T KNOW WHERE TO BUY A first-class buggy cheap, we will say that you can find it at 192 East Washington-st., second floor, over Wrenn's stable.

WANTED—BUGGIES, WAGONS, AND HARNESS for cash and real estate. Call at 77 West Madison-st. HAMMOND & FUNK.

WANTED—TO BUY—A FIRST-CLASS PHAETON-buggy, second hand. Call at 649 Blue Island-av. SCHULZ.

WANTED--MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED — TRAVELING SALESMAN FOR A New York boot and shoe house. Apply or address with references. L. B. MANTONYA, 68 Market-st.

Trades.

WANTED—TO GO TO THE COUNTRY, ONE first-class wood-carver and one cabinet-maker, competent to cut out stock. Address JOHN MOORE, Worcester, Ind.

WANTED—A BOY THAT HAS HAD 2 OR 3 years' experience at railing. BRYANT, WALKER & CO., 146 Clark-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED — WINTER EMPLOYMENT. WORK for everybody. Good wages. Permanent employment. Men and women wanted. Full particulars free. Address W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, O., or St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—REAL ESTATE SALESMAN FOR CHIcago real estate. Address, with reference, salary, &c., Box 3864, Cincinnati, Ohio.

WANTED—MEN TO SELL NEW ARTICLES; PAY largely everywhere. Outfit $2 to $15. American Novelty Company, 120 South Clark-st., Room 23.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS CANVASSER FOR THE great art work Picturesque America. MOSES WARREN, 103 State-st., corner Washington.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE BUSINESS MAN, ABLE to loan his employer $500 on good security. A good solicitor preferred. Good salary guaranteed. L 21, Tribune office.

WANTED—MEN IN CITY AND COUNTRY. WE give agents from 100 to 300 per cent profit on our different kinds of goods. They are entirely new and sell rapid. Eureka Manufacturing Company, 145 Clark-st., Room 13.

WANTED — ENERGETIC YOUNG MEN, TO whom steady employment will be given. Call at or address, with stamp, 167 South Clark-st., Room 26.

WANTED—MEN FOR THE CITY AND COUNTRY, to sell Prof. Henry's Non-Explosive for Kerosene; costs 3c., sells for 25c. Samples to country free. RAY & CO., Room 13, 164 East Randolph-st., Chicago.

WANTED — YOUNG MEN OUT OF EMPLOYment in city or country, to call on or address REVINGTON & CO., 223 West Washington-st.

WANTED—MEN TO SELL CHANG-CHANG. ONE young man sold 20 boxes in one day; a mechanic made $43 last week; a farmer cleared $37 above expenses. Don't complain of hard times, but commence at once selling Chang-Chang. 29 East Madison-st., Room 4.

WANTED—CANVASSERS CAN MAKE $60 WEEKly by selling "The New York Tombs," just out; sketches of Stokes, Tweed, and other criminals. OSGOOD & CO., 4 South Clark-st.

WANTED—5 ENERGETIC, LIVE BUSINESS MEN to act as general traveling agents and employ canvassers to sell something every housekeeper must necessarily have; men who can fill the bill will find this a rare opportunity to engage in a legitimate and paying business that the dullness of the times does not affect. Dead-heads don't apply. 278 West Twelfth-st., up-stairs.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

49 HUBBARD-COURT, BETWEEN STATE AND Wabash-av.—Rooms to rent, with or without board; terms reasonable.

100 THIRD-AV., NEAR HARRISON-ST.—BRICK house; first-class board, $4 to $5 per week, with use of piano.

281 AND 283 MICHIGAN-AV.—SUITES OF ROOMS front and back, to rent, with board.

284 MICHIGAN-AV.—ONE OR TWO PLEASANT furnished front rooms to rent, with board for the winter, at reduced rates.

286 MICHIGAN-AV.—ROOM FOR ONE OR TWO gentlemen, with board; references required.

310 MICHIGAN-AV.—A SUITE OF FRONT ROOMS furnished or unfurnished to rent with board; also single rooms.

386 WABASH-AV. — BOARDERS WANTED. Rooms and board on reasonable terms.

461 WABASH-AV., NEAR PECK COURT—ONE large and one single room, with board and home comforts. Prices reasonable. References exchanged.

506 WABASH-AV.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED front room suitable for gentleman and wife; also pleasant double and single room, with board.

548 WABASH-AV.—A PLEASANT ROOM, FURnished or unfurnished, for two. Also a single room. References required. Day-boarders desired.

754 MICHIGAN-AV. — LARGE FURNISHED room with board. Also single room.

West Side.

18 ABERDEEN-ST.—FURNISHED OR UNFURnished front rooms to rent, with board; references exchanged.

54 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.—ONE LARGE, warm, furnished front room, with board; hot and cold water, bath-room off; suitable for man and wife or two single gents.

134 WARREN-AV., CORNER WOOD-ST.—VERY desirable accommodations for one young gent to room with another; warm room and inviting surroundings; only one block from Madison-st. cars, near Union Park.

135 SOUTH PEORIA-ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS, with board.

155½ WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—BOARD AND room, $5 to $13, with fire; day-board, $4.

176 WEST MADISON-ST.—NICELY FURNISHed rooms with board at $5 per week. Day-board $3.75 per week. Also rooms without board.

244 WEST MONROE-ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS to rent, with or without board.

341 WEST ADAMS-ST.—LARGE FURNISHED chamber with board; hot and cold water; house heated by furnace; omnibuses pass the door; home comforts.

369 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—BOARD IN PRIvate family, with large front room suitable for gentleman and wife; also single room.

385 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—ONE SOUTH ROOM, warmed, nicely furnished, to rent, with board, to one or two gentlemen.

506 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—SUITE OF FRONT rooms, with fire, gas, and board for four gents, at $6 each per week.

North Side.

107½ NORTH DEARBORN-ST.—ONE ELEGANT suite, one large room and one single room, with board; every convenience. References exchanged.

209 OHIO-ST.—A PLEASANT ROOM TO RENT, with board, for two gentlemen; also small front room for one gentleman.

Hotels.

511 WEST MADISON-ST.—BISHOP COURT Hotel—Good rooms and first-class board from $5 to $10 per week. A few family rooms left at very moderate rates. B. D. MALLORY, Proprietor.

MICHIGAN AVENUE HOTEL, CORNER MICHIgan-av. and Congress-st., splendid suites and single rooms to let furnished or unfurnished, with board; great inducements to parties who will furnish; first-class table board $4 a week; a splendid suite fronting Michigan-av. and the lake now to rent.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL—FORMERLY ST. James, corner State and Washington-sts., opposite Field & Leiter's retail dry goods store. Best $2.00 hotel in the city. Weekly boarders $10 and upwards. Day board $6 per week.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD AND ROOM WANTED FOR GENTLEman and wife; quiet private family preferred; terms to suit the times; good references required. Direct R D, 381 Post-Office.

BOARD—A NICELY FURNISHED ROOM WITH board for gentleman, wife and baby; terms must be reasonable. Address L 90, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—34 LOTS AT FORREST HILL FOR a good residence in city.
Forty-nine lots between Fifty-first and Fifty-second-sts., and near Brighton, for a good farm.
Twenty lots near Humboldt Park Boulevard for city property.
Thirty-three lots at Forrest Hill for a good farm.
Eighteen lots at Sixty-first-st. and Centre-av., Englewood, for a small farm.
LINGLE & DARLOW, 125 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—SUBURBAN LOTS 3 BLOCKS from depot for improved farms. L. A. GILBERT & CO., 206 LaSalle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—A VALUABLE HORSE, BUGGY, and harness at a great bargain. Suitable for family or business purposes. About leaving the city. I will exchange them for merchantable goods of any kind or real estate. Apply for three days, from 7 to 9 o'clock a. m., at No. 194 West Adams-st. I mean business. JAMES H. DUMONT.

TO EXCHANGE—PRODUCTIVE UNINCUMBERED country real estate for city or suburban real estate, amount $20,000 to $40,000; will assume ½ value if not due too soon. Inquire at sash, door, and blind store, 13 and 15 North Canal-st. M. H. MORRIS.

TO EXCHANGE—ONE 3-STORY MARBLE FRONT on Calumet-av., and one 2-story brick on Fourth-av., for unincumbered acres or lots. C. McDONNELL, Room 10, 167 East Madison-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—CORNER 110 FEET on Chicago-av. free and clear, for South side improved business property. Will assume incumbrance. KENNEDY PACKARD, Room 3, 114 and 116 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—CLAIMS ON FRANKLIN BANK IN exchange for lots 50x165, in a thriving Western town on two railroads; also good business horse, buggy, and harness to exchange for parlor and bed-room sets; large suburban lots, no incumbrance, for piano or oil paintings. LING & HOLMES, 152 Madison-st.

WANTED—A GOOD STOCK FARM CONTAINING about 200 acres, with good fences and buildings, worth about $9,000, located west or northwest of Chicago. Will give in exchange good improved Chicago property. BROWN & HORTON, Real Estate Agents, 150 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—SOME CHOICE IMproved inside real estate at cash figures for boots and shoes. Prefer a large stock. Address L 29, Tribune office.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—A LARGE BLACK NEWFOUNDLAND dog. 143 South State-st., up stairs.

LOST—IF THE PARTY THAT FOUND A LADY'S pocket-book in a Madison-st. car yesterday afternoon will return same they can keep the money. Address M 32, Tribune office.

LOST—A PACKAGE OF 4 SMALL CARRIERS' route-books of the Inter-Ocean, on Prairie or Indiana-av., between Sixteenth and Twenty-second-sts. Of no use to any one else. A liberal reward will be given for their return to Inter-Ocean office, 119 Lake-st.

LOST—MONDAY AFTERNOON, ON NORTH SIDE, east of Clark and north of Ohio-st., a coral and Roman gold breast pin. A suitable reward will be given for its return to 192 Ohio-st.

LOST—ON TUESDAY EVENING, A BLACK AND tan slut; no hair under neck; answers to the name of Nellie. A liberal reward will be paid on returning her to A. ANDREWS, 461 State-st.

LOST—MONDAY LAST, A REGALIA AND SWORD attached. Finder will be rewarded by returning to 194 Fourth-av.

REWARD—THE UNDERSIGNED WILL PAY $200 to any person who will return the goods and jewelry to his house, No. 543 West Van Buren-st. No questions will be asked. Say how a meeting can be had. HUGH TEMPLETON.

STRAYED—A SORREL HORSE, WITH TWO white hind feet and white nose. Anybody returning the same to 401 Orchard-st., will be suitably rewarded. D. D. JONES.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—A SMALL JET-BLACK King Charles spaniel dog, with collar marked "Tip." A liberal reward will be paid for the return of said dog to No. 7 Park Row.

INFORMATION WANTED.

WANTED—TO KNOW THE WHEREABOUTS OF one Lewis Driggs. Should this notice come to the hands of said Lewis Driggs he will obtain information to his interest by addressing Post-Office Box 28, Volga City, Clayton Co., Iowa. All Illinois papers please copy.

WANTED--FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL; FAMILY SMALL; A good home for a nice tidy girl. Call at 123 South Peoria-st.

WANTED—AT 83 FULTON-ST., A GIRL TO DO general housework in a small family.

WANTED—AT ONCE, AT 193 CALUMET-AV., A reliable American or English woman to do general housework in a small family. Call Thursday.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK TO ASSIST IN WASHing and ironing. Reference required. Inquire at 65 Rush-st.

WANTED—2 SCANDINAVIAN GIRLS, FRIENDS or sisters, at 446 Wabash-av., up-stairs. German girl for general housework.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO SECOND WORK AND help mind a child; reference required. 247 East Indiana-st., North Side.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND ironer for a private family. Apply at 494 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—2 GOOD GIRLS FOR DINING-ROOM work and waiting on table, in private boarding house. Apply at 124 Warren-av., corner Wood-st.

WANTED—A GERMAN OR NORWEGIAN GIRL, competent to do the general housework of a small private family. Apply at 59 South Paulina-st., near Madison.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENERAL housework, who can come well recommended. Apply at 503 West Monroe-st., corner of Wood.

WANTED—AT 443 MICHIGAN-AV., BETWEEN Thirteenth and Fourteenth-sts., a girl for general housework.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork, German or Norwegian. Must be competent. Address K 100, Tribune office.

WANTED—AT NO. 82 STATE-ST., A NEAT GERman waiter-girl.

Laundresses.

WANTED—A GOOD STARCHER AT WABASH-av. Laundry, 383 Wabash-av.

Nurses.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED AND RELIABLE nurse. Apply at 373 Wabash-av., to Mrs. HENRY.

WANTED—A NURSE GIRL, BETWEEN THE ages of 14 and 16 years. German, Swede, or Norwegian preferred. Apply at 139 Calumet-av.

WANTED—A WET-NURSE. CALL FROM 1 TO 3 o'clock p. m. at Dr. MILLER'S, 203 Wabash-av.

Housekeepers.

WANTED—A GOOD FAITHFUL WOMAN AS housekeeper in a family in Evanston, consisting of gent, wife, and two children. Would require that she assist in the care of the children as equivalent to engaging washing, &c., done. No one but Protestant need apply, and those having best references. Address L 26, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—LADIES TO SELL BEST BOOK OUT—"All Round the World"—500 pages, 400 engravings, bound or in parts. OSGOOD & CO., 4 South Clark-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—LADY CLERK; ALSO two good lady canvassers. 190 West Madison-st., up-stairs.

SITUATIONS WANTED--MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—IN REAL ESTATE OFFICE by an active young man; has had some experience; well acquainted with the city. Address H 20, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF 25, who is a practical bookkeeper and salesman, or would accept work of any description. Parties wanting the services of a thorough business man in any capacity, may address for references, K 29, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN (AMERican), in a wholesale house or office; salary no object. Address H 19, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—WITH SOME GOOD FIRM, as bookkeeper, or in similar capacity. Address B 88, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF considerable means, who has had ten years' experience, and is a good bookkeeper, is a first-class penman, would be willing to work cheap, as a salary is not so much of an object as a permanent situation; best of city references given. Address H 89, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PAPER-RULER IN city or country; has 12 years' experience and is a first-class workman; good references given if required. Address, stating terms, etc., L 19, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — AS A FOREMAN, MEchanic, or mechanical draughtsman; twenty years' experience; good references; no objection to go to the country. Address J B, 115 South Jefferson-st.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN FOR A private family by a competent man; is a good, careful driver, understands gardening, and can milk; references, if required. Address G 99, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN TO take care of horses, drive, and make himself generally useful about the house; good references. Address H 80, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN IN the evenings; best of references; salary not an object. Address H 49, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED--FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL TO DO general housework in small private family. Apply 317 Twenty-third-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN of long experience, as first-class cook in a gentleman's family or private boarding-house. Can be seen for 3 days at 730 Indiana-av.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a private family. Apply at 141 North Lincoln-st., between Hubbard and Indiana-sts.

SITUATION WANTED—BY RESPECTABLE GIRL in a small private family, for general housework. Call at 108 West Chicago-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO DO GENeral housework in a small private family. Apply at 3 Myrick-av., corner Twenty-ninth-st., up stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl; is willing to work; will do second work or nurse child, or general housework in private family. Can come well recommended. Can be seen for three days at 663 Jefferson-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl as second girl or to do general housework; is capable for both. Call for two days at 523 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL FOR general housework in a private family. Apply at 499 South Halsted-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO DO GENeral housework in a small private family. Apply at 113 West White-st., for 3 days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS TOgether; one to cook, wash, and iron; the other to do second work. Apply at 284 Michigan-av.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO KITCHEN-WORK, by a middle-aged woman. Apply at 320 Jefferson-st., near Van Buren.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG GIRLS to wait on table or do second-work. Address 322 West Polk-st., in the rear.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDE GIRL, TO DO second-work or general housework in a private family. Call or address 150 Bremer-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH GIRL, to do housework in a small family. North Side preferred. Call at 277 North Market-st., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, to do general housework or second-work. Good reference. Apply at 246 Buddan-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, TO do up-stairs work in a first-rate family. Apply corner of Garibaldi and Thirtieth-sts.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl as cook in a private family, or laundress in a small boarding house; references if required. Call at 43 Harmon-court.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD SMART GIRL to cook, wash, and iron, or to do general housework; the best of references given if required. Please call at 148 West Polk-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork, without washing and ironing; West or North Side preferred. Apply at 86 Ontario-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD RESPECTAble girl to do general housework in a small private family. Please call at 355 West Polk-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH GIRL to do second work or take care of children. Apply to or address, for 3 days, 1029 West Madison-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD COOK. INquire of HERBERT, 95 North Clark-st.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SEAMSTRESS. UNderstands dressmaking and children's clothes. Can furnish machine. Good references. $5 a week. Address M 43, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN AN AMERICAN FAMIly, by a Swedish girl; is a good seamstress and dressmaker, and understands all kinds of machines. Apply at No. 151 West Indiana-st.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWISS WOMAN, AS nurse, and to do sewing and make herself generally useful. Speaks French. Apply at 286 Michigan-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AS A NURSE GIRL OR to do second work; best city references given. Apply at Woman's Home.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NURSE OF EXPERIence, thoroughly competent, as ladies' nurse, or to take care of an invalid; reference, if required. 191 Park-av., until Monday next.

Laundresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS laundress, in a private family or private boarding-house. Apply or address No. 34 West Randolph-st.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN WANT OF good Scandinavian and German help can be supplied at Mrs. DUSKE'S office, 80 Milwaukee-av.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A FANCY GOODS store, to do sewing, or would wait on a lady. Apply at 161 South Clark-st., Room 11, after 12 o'clock.

SEWING MACHINES.

A SPLENDID WHEELER & WILSON SEWING machine in half case, cost $90, for sale at $35. Residence, 543 Michigan-av.

SINGER SEWING MACHINES—OFFICES OF NICHOLS & PEARSON, South Side, 174 South Clark-st., up-stairs; West Side, 141 South Halsted-st. Machines sold and rented on easy payments, and sewing given to those who desire it. Machines repaired.

SINGER OFFICE OF A. J. MELCHERT, 235 SOUTH Halsted-st. Machines sold on monthly payments, rented and repaired; office open evenings.

WILLCOX & GIBBS, THE BEST FAMILY SEWING machine. Thread, needles, oil and repairing. Willcox & Gibbs S. M. Co., corner Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A BRAN NEW SEAL SKIN MUFF AND boa, store price $45, for sale at $19; French ermine muff and collar for $5; several lots children's furs at one-quarter regular prices. Residence 643 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—TICKETS TO ST. LOUIS, NEW ORleans, Louisville, and New York, at $3 less than regular fare; others at a discount. Tickets wanted. A. H. POWELL, 77 Clark-st.

INSTRUCTION.

WANTED—A LADY WOULD LIKE TO TAKE lessons in elocution of some well-known Professor. Address R 26, Tribune office.

CRIME.

The Portland, Oregon, Incendiary Caught in the Act.

He Attempts to Burn the Remainder of the City.

The McCunn Murder Trial at Fort Wayne.

Other Criminal Matters.

Arrest of the Portland (Oregon) Incendiary.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 7.—St. Clair, the man supposed to have set Portland, Oregon, on fire last August, was arrested to-day. He was caught yesterday attempting to burn the remaining portion of the city.

The McCunn Trial at Fort Wayne.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Jan. 7.—The second day's trial of Deputy Marshal McCunn for assault and battery, with intent to kill, was resumed this morning. A large number of witnesses for the State were examined, but nothing new was elicited. Dr. Myers testified to the skull of Dyman being badly fractured; that he could get all his fingers into the wound after he had removed the fractured bone. The effect of the wound was to force coagulated blood upon the brain, and thus produce paralysis. Five witnesses for the defense were examined, who testified about the same thing, viz.: That Dyman had, on the morning of the same day, resisted arrest by Officer Tancry; had knocked him down, trampling on, and kicking him, leaving Tancry insensible, and that he told McCunn, when he attempted to arrest him, he would clean out any officer who interfered with him, and that he made an attempt to escape, and would not walk, but had to be dragged on the road some distance, and that he caught the lines, attempting to back his horse over the bank into the river, when McCunn used his billy on him. Great excitement still prevails, and the court-room was crowded. The case will probably go the jury to-morrow noon.

Attempt to Cash a Forged Note on the Grundy County National Bank.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MORRIS, Ill., Jan. 7.—A man calling himself Edward Jones to-day presented to the Grundy County National Bank a note, signed D. H. Penny and John McWilliams, for $1,000, payable to Peter Mets, and desired to sell the same. As Mr. Penny is a banker at Odell, and McWilliams a prominent business man of the same place, the signatures were immediately recognized as forgeries, and a telegram sent to the parties. A reply was received that the note was a forgery, and Jones was thereupon put in jail. He has with him a fine pair of bay horses, and says he lives 5 miles south of Dwight, on the farm of Peter Mets, but his statements are, in many respects, contradictory. The body of the note is in the handwriting of a business-man, but the signatures are very poor. A telegram has been received that a number of other notes are afloat on the same parties which are forgeries.

A Desperate Fight with Knives at Fond du Lac.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FOND DU LAC, Wis., Jan. 7.—While Fond du Lac is comparatively free from disastrous drunken rows, it is not entirely exempt. Two men named Austin Meary and James Bills, who came from the pinery a short time since, got beastly drunk yesterday, and had a fight with knives. Meary stabbed Bills eight times, inflicting three severe wounds about the head, three in the body, and two in the arm. Bills' death is hourly expected. A man named Paddon interfered to save Bills, and Meary stabbed him in the arm.

A Tennessee Woman Kills Her Truant Husband.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Jan. 7.—John Gilmore, a white man, engineer on the Louisville Road, was killed by his abandoned wife this evening, while asleep, the woman splitting his skull open with a cleaver. He left her some time ago at Nashville, but she followed him here a few days ago, and, obtaining board next door to his lodging-house, watched her opportunity, killed him, and was arrested.

Alexander County Circuit Court Sentences.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CAIRO, Ill., Jan. 7.—In the Alexander Circuit Court yesterday, six men were sentenced to the Penitentiary for larceny, and one for an attempt to kill. A young man was sentenced to the State Reform School eighteen months for larceny. To-day four more were sentenced to the State Prison for larceny.

Two Convicts Attempt to Escape from the Penitentiary at Joliet.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JOLIET, Ill., Jan. 7.—Two convicts attempted to escape from the Penitentiary yesterday. They were working near the west gate, on the outside, and, watching their opportunity, started to run. One of them attempted to cross the canal on the ice and broke in. He came near drowning before he could be extricated. The other convict was overtaken by a mounted guard when about two miles away from the prison.

The Case of Conductor Bean.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JOLIET, Ill., Jan. 7.—The case of Conductor Bean, of the Lemont railroad disaster, is fixed for trial in the Circuit Court of this county, on Thursday of next week. O'Brien, of Peoria, will defend him. Bean was indicted in Cook County for manslaughter, but took a change of venue.

Horse-Thief Arrested.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Dec. 7.—Sheriff Peats yesterday captured a horse-thief named Peck, who was making for the prairies with a horse and cutter stolen from this place. He is now in jail.

Willful Murder in Daviess County, Ky.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 7.—In Daviess County, Ky., last Monday, two negroes and a white man killed Jonathan Gassett. One of the negroes, walking up to Gassett, placed a pistol against his body, fired, and killed him instantly. The three then dragged the body to a ditch, where it was found the next day. The murderers were arrested and lodged in jail.

Recovery of Stolen Funds.

PEORIA, Ill., Jan. 7.—Detectives Best, of Buffalo, N. Y., and Matson, of Peoria, to-day succeeded in inducing Behant, who was under arrest for robbing the United States Express safe on the Peoria & Rock Island Railroad of $6,000, to confess the robbery and show them where the money was hidden, by which all except $300 was recovered.

A Cincinnati Policeman Charged with Burglary.

CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 7.—Samuel Baylies, for several years a detective on the police force, recently, while on the force as a patrolman, was found harboring a large amount of stolen goods. He had been indicted for burglary, and to-day jumped $1,000 bail and left the city.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS FOR THE PAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

WASHINGTON, Jan 8—1 a. m.—The area of lowest barometer is now central near the eastern portion of Lake Erie, and the pressure has diminished from this region eastward to the Atlantic coast. Heavy rains, with fresh and brisk easterly and southerly winds, have prevailed in New England and in the Middle States. The temperature has risen slightly on the East and Middle Atlantic coast, whilst it has fallen decidedly in the South Atlantic States. Less cloudiness, with light to fresh westerly winds, prevail in Georgia, and thence westward to the Lower Mississippi Valley. The Ohio River has risen 15 feet at Marietta and 7 feet at Cincinnati.

PROBABILITIES.

For New England, cloudy and threatening weather, with rain and fresh to brisk northeasterly and southeasterly winds, will prevail during the day. For the Middle States and the eastern portion of the Lower Lake Region, fresh to brisk northeasterly to southerly winds, with partly cloudy weather and areas of rain, probably clearing during the afternoon, winds shifting to westerly, and with lower temperature. For the South Atlantic and Eastern Gulf States, continued low temperature, southwesterly to northwesterly winds, and clear or fair weather. For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, southwesterly to northwesterly winds, with low temperature, and clear or cloudy weather. For Southern Michigan and thence southwestward to the Lower Missouri Valley, clear or fair weather, with light to fresh southerly winds, and but slight changes of temperature.

Freshets will occur in the rivers of Central New York, Pennsylvania, and Virginia.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Jan. 8—1 a. m.

Station.	Bar.	Thr	Wind.	Rain	Weather.
Breck'ridge	29.28	15	Calm	..	Clear.
Cairo	30.08	36	N. W., light	..	Fair.
Cheyenne	29.85	41	S., fresh	..	Fair.
Chicago	29.90	29	W., fresh	..	Fair.
Detroit	29.65	30	N., fresh	17	Heavy snow
Denver	29.91	37	S. E., fresh	..	Clear.
Leavn'w'th	29.91	35	S. W., light	..	Clear.
LaCrosse	29.88	28	S., fresh	..	Clear.
Ft. Gibson	29.96	40	S. E., fresh	..	Fair.
Ft. Garry	29.56	16	Calm	..	Foggy.
Omaha	29.81	35	N. W., fresh	..	Clear.
Milwaukee	29.91	22	S. E., fresh	..	Clear.
Toledo	29.69	35	N. W., fresh	15	Clear.
Pembina	29.66	15	S. E., gentle	..	Fair.
Yankton	29.87	31	N. W., light	..	Clear.

WASHINGTON.

The Postal Savings Banks Scheme Has Little Strength in Congress.

Gen. Hurlbut's Record as a Cotton Speculator.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WEST VIRGINIA CONTESTED SEAT.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—The West Virginia Congressional contest was settled to-day, so far as the House Committee on Elections is concerned. On a final vote the Committee stood two in favor of the August election, three against, and the remaining six members held that a new election should be held. Each of the three divisions of the Committee will submit reports to the House at an early day.

POSTAL SAVINGS BANKS.

The House Committee on Banking and Currency had meetings last night and this morning, and will hold another to-morrow morning, to consider Creswell's Postal Savings Bank scheme. The project has no strength inside or outside the Committee.

WILLIAMS.

There are no new developments with regard to Williams' confirmation.

SALARY REPEAL.

The Senate will devote to-morrow to a further discussion of the Salary Repeal bill.

THE NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL

comes up in the House to-morrow, unless something more important is allowed precedence.

GEN. HURLBUT'S CONNECTION WITH CERTAIN COTTON TRANSACTIONS.

In a hearing of the claim of J. S. Clarke & Co. against the Government, before the Court of Claims, last Saturday, Col. Harry Robinson, of New York, testified to the following facts: That in the spring of 1865 he was Provost-Marshal on the staff of Maj.-Gen. Stephen A. Hurlbut, now a member of Congress, representing the Fourth Illinois District, then in command of the Department of the Gulf; that a quantity of cotton which is stated at 3,435 bales, belonging to Clarke & Co., was seized by order of Gen. Hurlbut; that in a few days thereafter, on a consideration of $10,000 cash, Hurlbut issued an order releasing the cotton; that the money was to be divided as follows: Gen. Hurlbut, $8,000, the remainder to be divided between a Government Collector named Dennison and the witness. The Smith-Brady Commission happened down that way at the time, it seems, and discovered the condition of affairs, which at once put an end to the dicker. The money, however, was not repaid, and the suit is brought to recover it from the Government. Charges covering these points were preferred against Gen. Hurlbut, but they were forwarded to the War Department with Gen. Grant's indorsement to the effect that it would not be for the best interests of the service that they should be tried. Shortly after, an order from the War Department mustered Gen. Hurlbut out of the service, the muster ante-dating July, 1865. These charges are now on file in the Department.

COAL.

The Proposed Combination of Anthracite Dealers in New York.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.—Representatives of the Anthracite Coal Company met again this morning at the office of the Delaware & Hudson Company, No. 71 Broadway. The object of these conferences, as telegraphed you yesterday, is to form, if practicable, a combination by which prices can be completely controlled by the Reading, Delaware & Hudson, Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, Wilkesbarre Coal and Iron Company, Pennsylvania Coal Company, and Lehigh Coal Exchange. Like that held Tuesday, the meeting to-day was secret. It is understood that the greater part of the session was occupied in discussing the question of tonnage, but no decision was arrived at on that point. The more important questions of standard prices of coal to consumers, and of strikes, which it has been said the object of the meeting was to consider, were not referred to. A more informal meeting than this it would be difficult to imagine. It had no Chairman or Secretary. There was no formal statement, and no decision at adjournment when the next meeting shall be held, though it is believed one will be held to-morrow. Mr. Quintard, of the Philadelphia & Reading Coal and Iron Company, said to-day that the proposed combination would not be likely to raise prices materially, their chief object being to secure a standard of prices for coal, to which all the companies will conform. Heretofore it has been the custom, he said, to lower prices at the beginning of March, to induce consumers to buy coal when not in need of it, and prices were then steadily advanced until December, and were held at a stand-still from that time until March. Increased difficulties and cost of mining, and rivalry between different companies, renders necessary a more uniform scale of prices.

MADISON.

State Appointments.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 7.—Gov. Taylor has been closeted nearly all day with some of his advisors, considering the matter of State Prison Directors and Warden, but it is stated to-night that the matter will not be settled for several days. Sat Clark is here on the anxious seat, and objects to attempts to rule him out. Mr. E. B. Dean takes possession of the office of Superintendent of Public Property to-morrow.

The only additional important appointments announced to-day are those already foreshadowed of the Hon. I. C. Sloan for Assistant Attorney-General, and Francis Massing for State Librarian, in place of Conover.

CASUALTIES.

Damaging Railroad Collision Near Union City, Ind.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

UNION CITY, Ind., Jan. 7.—A collision took place this afternoon at 4:30, two miles west of Union City, between two freight trains. Three or four men were hurt, one dangerously. Both engines were badly injured. No trains can pass before 10 o'clock to-morrow.

Railway Collision Near Keokuk.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KEOKUK, Jan. 7.—A collision occurred on the opposite side of the river, this morning, between a freight train of the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railroad and one of the Toledo, Wabash & Western, the first named backing into the other while going at the rate of fifteen miles per hour. Two men were slightly injured and several cars badly smashed up.

POLITICAL.

Anti-Monopoly Victory at Keokuk.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KEOKUK, Jan. 7.—Returns thus far received of the special election held in this county, to-day, for Representative to fill a vacancy, indicate the success of Conrad Schriver, the Anti-Monopolist candidate. This gives the Anti-Monopolists a majority of one in the House.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 7.—Steamer China, from Japan and China, has not yet been heard from.

FIRES.

A Family of Three Persons Burned to Death at East Dayton, Mich.

Large Number of Horses and Carriages Destroyed in Indianapolis.

Fires Elsewhere.

At East Saginaw, Mich.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., Jan. 7.—On Friday night of last week the dwelling-house of Mr. McManagle, in the Township of East Dayton, five miles east of Mayville, Tuscola County, took fire from some cause not known, and was completely destroyed, burning to death the entire family, consisting of Mr. McManagle, his wife, and child. The particulars of this awful catastrophe will probably never be learned, as none were left to tell the tale. The remains of the wife and child were found where the bedroom was located, while those of the man were discovered near the kitchen stove, he probably having attempted to escape, but suffocated before reaching the door.

At Clinton and Onawa, Ia.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Jan. 7.—A fire at Clinton, Ia., yesterday, destroyed W. H. Jeffers' boot and shoe store, loss, $7,000; a building belonging to J. Webber, loss, $4,000; another belonging to William Shields, loss, $25,000; Woolfenden & Honson's grocery stock, loss, $10,000; other losses, $1,500; total loss, $16,000. Insurance, $10,000.

A fire at Onawa, on Monday, destroyed the warehouse of Freeland & Cleghorn, agricultural implements and lumber, Warner & Chapman, dry goods, and a millinery store. The loss is $15,000. Light insurance on the stocks, and the buildings are a complete loss.

At Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 7.—A fire broke out in the livery stable owned by John Scudder, on Ohio street, last night. Twenty-eight out of thirty-two horses in the stable at the time perished before they could be got out, and fifteen or twenty valuable carriages and buggies were burned. The amount of insurance or total loss cannot be ascertained to-night.

At Iowa City, Ia.

IOWA CITY, Jan. 7.—A fire in this city last night destroyed the Domestic Sewing-Machine depot. Loss, $4,000; insurance in the Franklin and Atlas, $1,600.

AGRICULTURAL.

Proceedings of the Indiana State Boards.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 7.—At the morning session of the State Board of Agriculture, a resolution by Mr. Williams was adopted offering a premium for the best-made dirt or gravel roads in various townships. A resolution was passed requiring stock men to keep their exhibits on exhibition only during the continuance of the State Fair proper. One week after that, owners of property to remove them. Mr. Seward, from the Committee, presented a memorial commemorative of the life and services of Mr. Bosler, a deceased member, which was read and spread upon the minutes. Discussion sprang up concerning the breeding of live stock, during which Messrs. Merideth and Cable gave as the result of their experiments that the best specimens are obtained from in-and-in breeding. The Committee on Rules recommended that hereafter the sale of intoxicating liquors be prohibited on the Fair-Grounds, which recommendation was adopted without a dissenting voice. The President afterwards expressed the opinion that beer and ale were considered intoxicating, and they were included. At the afternoon session members were elected as follows: First District, L. A. Burke, Posey County; Second, Hon. J. D. Williams, Knox County; Third, F. C. Johnson, Floyd; Fourth, W. B. Seward, Monroe; Seventh, Jacob Mutz, Johnson; Fourteenth, Stephen Davidson, Fulton; Fifteenth, John Sutherland, Laporte; Sixteenth, R. M. Lockport, DeKalb. The time of holding the next State Fair was set for the last Monday in September, 1874. An effort to elect a member of the Board from Indianapolis failed.

THE STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY

continued in session through the day. The session was principally devoted to reading papers on fruit culture and discussions thereon. The Society resolved to hold the next session at Plainfield on Dec. 2, 1874.

Ohio State Agricultural Convention.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 7.—The State Agricultural Convention met here to-day. The Treasurer's report showed a net balance estimated at $3,692. A resolution was adopted authorizing the location of the State Fair for five years in some large city, necessary grounds and fixtures to be furnished free of charge. B. W. Carlisle, of Fairfield; R. P. Cannon, of Portage; James B. Jamison, of Harrison; and L. Y. Delano, of Ross, were re-elected members of the State Board for two years. John M. Pugh, of Franklin, was elected member, vice W. S. Hickox, of Richland.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Decisions Rendered by the Indiana Supreme Court.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 7.—The Indiana Supreme Court to-day delivered the following opinions:

National Banks, organized and doing business in the State of Indiana, may charge and secure an interest rate of 10 per cent, to which may be added the current rate of exchange for sight drafts where there is a purchase discount, or sale of a bona fide bill of exchange, payable at other place than the place of purchase, discount or sale. The reserving or receiving of illegal interest by a National Bank does not defeat a recovery upon the note for the principal of the debt. In an action upon usurious contract for loan of money made with a National Bank, or with any person on its behalf, or as its trustee, the Bank can recover no interest, nor can defendant recover any interest paid. The usurious interest, with the penalty prescribed by the National Banking law, is recoverable as therein stated.

The Kansas Bar Decline to Recommend a Successor to Judge Delahay.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 7.—A large meeting of the members of the Kansas Bar was held here to-day to consider the matter of recommending a successor to United States District Judge Delahay. After considerable discussion it was voted to be unadvisable to make the recommendation. It is understood that a considerable majority of the meeting were in favor of the appointment of the Hon. A. Harton, of Atchison.

FINANCIAL.

The Davenport, Ia., National Banks.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Jan. 7.—G. H. French, President of the Duluth & St. Paul Railroad, has sold all his interest in the First National Bank of this city, of which institution he was one of the originators. He sold 216 shares at $200 per share, making a total of $43,200. Nearly all the stock of the National Banks of Davenport is at 100 per cent premium, and hard to obtain at that figure. The Hon. Hiram Price, President of the First National, has also gone out of that bank, having sold out his interest, amounting to about $25,000. James Thompson will probably be elected President in place of Price.

OBITUARY.

Mrs. Hannah Wakeley.

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 7.—Mrs. Hannah Wakeley, mother of Judge Wakeley, a prominent lawyer, died this evening.

THE ICE CROP AT LA SALLE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, Jan. 7.—The prospect as regards the ice crop is more encouraging. This evening the ice is eight inches thick in the steamboat cut in this city, and somewhat thicker than that in the bayou opposite Peru. William L. Huse and Peter Bowers, of Peru, and Hickey & Bartlett, of this city, will commence the harvest to-morrow with a large force of men and horses.

MILWAUKEE POST-OFFICE STATISTICS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 7.—The Post-Office returns for Milwaukee for the past year have just been made up, and will be published in the city papers to-morrow. The total receipts for the year amounted to $134,543.41, an increase of 18 per cent. Total business of the Money Order Department, $3,146,922.92, an increase of 30 per cent. Letters delivered, 2,489,565; letters collected, 1,711,488; letters mailed, over 3,000,000.

THE WHITE HOUSE.

Refitting the East and Other Rooms.

Washington (Dec. 30) Correspondence of the New York Times.

It is startling to know and realize now how near we were last winter to figuring in a dismal sensation that would have sent a thrill of horror not only through our own nation, but throughout the civilized world. I do not think any of those who frequent Washington during the winter season, and love to linger at receptions and levees at the White House, would consider the notoriety of being among a list of killed and wounded, warranted to appear in every newspaper in the world, as victims of a falling ceiling at the Executive Mansion, compensation or consolation for the loss of life or limb. Now it is first known that such a catastrophe was possible. The plastering fell last winter in one of the large halls at the White House adjoining the East Room, and the ceiling of the latter was tested, and was found to be unsafe. It was at that time impossible to make repairs, so strict orders were given that when there was a crowd in the East Room, there should be no moving of furniture, or rapid movements of any kind in the apartments above. Every precaution was taken to insure safety, and, fortunately, with success; but, as soon as the President and family vacated the house, repairs were begun in the grand East Room. The ceiling and the plastering of the walls were torn away, the girders were strengthened, and now four Corinthian columns—two on each side of the room—support beams which in their turn help to support the ceiling. These columns are placed one on either side the large central double window facing east, and one on either side of the double door opposite, leading into the hall into which the doors of the Red, Blue, and Green Rooms and the State dining-room, open, and from which ascends the staircase leading to the private apartments occupied by the President's family.

The repairs of the East Room, and the new upholstering of that vast apartment, are now approaching completion, and on New Year's Day the public will first see the improvements made. With the exception of public halls, to be rented to those who can pay for them, I believe I am correct in saying that the East Room is the largest room in the United States. It measures 100 feet in depth by 40 in width, and has a ceiling 23 feet in height. When, as has been the case, medallion carpets have been made for it, I am told they were the largest ever manufactured in a single piece. The superiority of the East Room in size is often disputed. Last summer, at Saratoga, I was allowed by especial favor to see John Morrissey's "Club-House." To my amazement I heard the statement made that the grand saloon there was the largest in the United States, and when I claimed for the East Room the first place in size, I was not believed. Nevertheless, though I have seen many show places, I persist in assigning to the grand suite at the White House the first place in size, beauty, and elegance of appointment.

Since the repairs have been made there are few apartments, if any, which can contest the claim of the East Room to be the most magnificent in our country. The repairs were absolutely necessary, and there was yet another necessity to make the room in keeping with what was expected of it, and yet not to exceed the means afforded by a scanty appropriation. In a word, it was essential to produce a handsome room, and yet, to use vulgar language, to "cut the goods according to the cloth." To have the ceiling frescoed and the walls tinted was manifestly impossible under the circumstances. To accomplish this would have necessitated the employment of skilled labor for a considerable length of time, the space to be covered being immense. Therefore, Gen. Babcock was forced to do the best thing possible under the circumstances—make the room safe, make it handsome, and yet keep the expense within the prescribed limits. Gold leaf with white paint is showy—can, with discretion, be made elegant—and still, because workmen of ordinary ability can apply it, be made tolerably cheap. So white and gold were chosen as the chief ornamentation of the East Room. Tinting the walls would have been very expensive, and in lieu thereof a delicate shade of gray paper was chosen, relieved with what is called *mache* work. On this figures are shown in relief, and after a delicate application of gold leaf this presents an elegant appearance. The cornice, four inches deep, which runs around the room, and the chain bordering of the same depth, are beautifully carved, the white paint and gold leaf throwing the carving into high relief. There are four large mantels, having the white and gilt decorations, and the frames to the eight immense mirrors are in keeping, as are the pier-tables, two of which are at either end of the room. The ceiling now has three divisions, the central one being painted with a gray ground, upon which appear blue and gold stars, and the others consisting each of a ceiling of gray, with a large centre highly ornamented with gold leaf and a bordering, and corner-pieces of the same. Pendant from these centres, and that of the central division, are three immense chandeliers of silver and crystal, with three tiers of burners each, with shades, making thirty-six in all. Twelve more lights are concealed beneath, and their brilliancy is enhanced by a crystal reflector of a comical shape above a plate-glass mirror. The velvet carpet is the only thing about the room which is not new. It was purchased last year, and, although it is not in keeping with the style of the room, it is nevertheless a rich carpet. Crimson is the prevailing color in it.

It was necessary to practice economy in purchasing the furniture, as many pieces were needed for so large a room. The old furniture was stiff and cumbersome, and as there was no special interest attached to it, it was sold, and it is replaced by the modern style of soft rep sofas and chairs, which show no frame-work, and are dangerously luxurious. The gray color, with wide bordering of a ruff of maroon velvet, subdues the predominating white and gold which prevails in the room. Opposite the large folding doors (all the doors of the suite of parlors are highly-polished mahogany) is a double window that looks magnificent with its drapery of white lace and outside curtains of gray satin, lined with canary-colored Silesia. All the windows in the room, for there are three at each end besides the one mentioned, have the lace curtains with gray satin falling over them. Upon the gray ground of the curtains is a wide border of maroon velvet, which has, at equal distances, rosettes composed of a large black satin button, with border of gimp of variegated colors. A heavy cord of variegated tints borders the curtains, and a deep rope fringe falls from the lower edges. The cornices extend entirely across the room at each end, as also do the lambrequins, which are of the heavy variegated fringe, with diamond-shaped ornaments made of gimp, and drops of variegated hues. The curtains are fastened back with beautiful cords, which are kept in place by large rosettes of white and gold, which are fastened to the window frames.

The tops of the mantel-pieces are of highly-polished mahogany, supported by brackets of carved oak leaves. The slabs beneath the four mirrors between the windows are of gray marble. Beneath the four mantels (above which are large mirrors) are highly-burnished fire-pieces of brass, which are also used as registers to admit or exclude the furnace heat.

The portraits of ex-Presidents, and other celebrities which formerly adorned the East-Room have now been removed, as no two of these portraits were of the same size, and the frames of all of them needed regilding. Four of the portraits have been placed in the Green-Room—those of Washington, Lincoln, Fillmore, and Scott. The latter is the private property of President Grant. In the grand vestibule are placed the portraits of Adams, Van Buren, Tyler, Pierce, and Polk.

The Blue-Room has been refitted; the furniture having been covered anew with blue silk-figured rep, the frame-work remaining, as before, of gilt. The curtains are also of the blue-figured rep, with rich lace curtains beneath.

That Good Little Boy Again.

From the Marquette Journal.

One of our good little boys read the story about that other good little boy who got a situation in a bank, and became rich and respected, and was enabled to give money to the Fiji Islanders, and have his wood sawed for a dollar a day, and make the wood-sawyer wait ninety days for his pay, all through picking up a pin when the banker was looking. Our little boy went to one of the banks, and asked for work, and didn't get it, so, just before he got to the door, he stopped and made believe pick up a pin. But the Cashier, who saw him, thought it was money, and jumped over the counter like lightning, and collared the good little boy, and shook him, and called him a thief, and finally went through his pockets, and raked out 25 cents, which the boy had found in his father's pocket while the old man was asleep. This he confiscated, and kicked the boy into the street. And our good little boy says he thinks in a few years he can lick the man who told the story about the other good little boy.

LABOR DEMONSTRATION IN NEW YORK.

Demand for the Prosecution of the Public Works.

Mass-Meeting in Union Square—Procession to the City Hall—Threatening Address to the Board of Assistant Aldermen.

From the New York Sun, Jan. 6.

There was a tardy attendance at the meeting of workingmen in Union Square yesterday morning. There was a drizzle of rain at 9 o'clock, the time named in the calls for the demonstration. During the next half-hour only a few men arrived, and most of them went away. The rain ceased before 10 o'clock, however, and then the knot of persistent waiters grew rapidly to a multitude of 600. Theodore F. Banks and P. J. Maguire, of the International Society and Committee of Safety, were early on the ground. As the time passed, and nobody else seemed inclined to start the meeting, Mr. Banks mounted one of the park settees and called the throng to order. He said that a mass-meeting had been arranged for next Tuesday by the Committee of Safety, and urged a full attendance then. Somebody shouted, "We're sick of the Committee of Safety. They'd let us starve before they did anything." At this point Patrick E. Dunn, who had conceived and called the meeting, pushed his way through the crowd to where Mr. Banks was speaking and stepped upon the bench.

"We don't want anything to do with Communists," he said, "and the Committee of Safety is a humbug. What we want is work and pay for it, and if we ain't given what we want we'll take it."

Mr. Dunn, who is an old man, wearing spectacles and speaking with excited emphasis, was received with shouts of applause.

"I'll tell you exactly how the thing stands," he continued, "and what I want you to do. There is two millions' worth of work ready for you. The Aldermen have passed the ordinance, and the Mayor will sign it; but the Assistant Aldermen—the thieving, dirty, murdering rascals—have tabled it. Now, I want you to march down to the City Hall, and order the miserable, dirty blackguards to give you that work. And if they don't do it, we'll throw the wretches out of the windows of their Chamber."

This met with shouts of applause, and the speaker's hands were heartily shaken by those within reach.

THE SPEECH OF MR. MAGUIRE.

Mr. Maguire, of the Committee of Safety, spoke in response to calls from the multitude: "I deny," he said, "that I am a Communist or an office-seeker. I am a workingman. Do you want proof of it? Look at my hands,—they've got the marks of work on them. I only want you to organize, to band together, to hurl the office-holders from power, and enact laws for yourselves. You are starving, and the rascally thieves keep the work from you. The wealth that you have helped earn is used to crush you. You are starving, and the puny Board of Assistant Aldermen stand between you and bread."

The multitude shouted, "Let's clean out the gang!" "Throw 'em out!" and "Now for the City Hall!"

Mr. Maguire continued: "It's a shame that there are not 50,000 workingmen in this square this morning. It proves that you won't awake to your wrongs until your stomachs are entirely empty. But there are enough of you to go down to the City Hall and make the Assistant Aldermen tremble in their shoes. There are enough of you to demand your rights, and if the scoundrels won't do the right thing, then——." The speaker stopped, and his hearers filled the break with cheers and threats.

It was proposed that a committee of five be appointed to lead the procession to the City Hall, and demand instant action by the Assistant Aldermen. This Committee, as informally chosen, was made up of Theodore F. Banks, Patrick Dunn, P. J. Maguire, John Brophy, and Thomas Allman. Mr. Griffin, one of the first selected, refused to serve with Banks and Maguire, and was consequently excused. He said that he would have nothing to do with the movement so long as it was controlled by Internationalists. Mr. Dunn also protested, but consented to serve.

THE MARCH DOWN BROADWAY.

At half-past 10 o'clock the procession moved from the square, the men being arranged four abreast, with the Committee at their head. Taking the west side of Broadway, they marched at a rapid pace, but without confusion or outcry, and created no further disturbance than a monopoly of the walk. Their progress, however, made something of a flutter among Broadway business folks, and a crowd followed and watched curiously on the opposite side of the street. At Warren street they crossed over into the Park, and drew up on the mall in front of the City Hall. Their arrival had been anticipated, and the entire space was instantly wedged with men. The iron gates of the building had been closed, and on the portico stood Capt. Leary with a squad of police. Inside the gates were 150 more policemen, who had been detailed from the various precincts, and the entire sanitary squad. The crowd hissed the police, but changed their demonstration to applause when the committee of five walked half way up the steps.

"We are going in to see the Assistant Aldermen," said Mr. Maguire, addressing the processionists; "and while we are getting their answer you will please remain quietly where you are. Do no violence in the meantime, and be true to yourselves. We will first present our demand for work, and when they refuse it will be time to enforce our rights."

The five then mounted to the portico, where they were met by Capt. Leary, who asked what they wanted. They told him that they wanted to see the Assistant Aldermen.

"The members of the Committee will please step this way," said Capt. Leary; "we can't allow the crowd to fill the building."

One of the gates was opened, and the Committee entered between lines of policemen.

BEFORE THE ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.

When the Committee reached the chamber of the Assistant Aldermen they found it guarded by six policemen, by whom they were shown to seats. It lacked 5 minutes of 11 o'clock, the hour of beginning the session, and none of the Assistant Aldermen were there except Clancy. He went over to the Committee and talked with them. Mr. Dunn charged that the Assistant Aldermen were responsible for delaying ordinances which would furnish work for the unemployed.

"You are talking about what you don't understand," retorted Mr. Clancy, "and I don't believe you would work if you had work to do. The Assistant Aldermen have passed every measure offered that was intended to provide work."

"That isn't true," replied Mr. Dunn.

Here the interview terminated, and the Committee waited until the Board had assembled, with Mr. Wade in the chair. After a little routine business Mr. Clancy moved that ten minutes be granted to Mr. Banks, who had been selected by the Committee to speak for them. This was carried, and the Board went into a Committee of the Whole with Mr. Simonson presiding. Mr. Banks stood just inside the gate of the railing that separates the members from the spectators, and addressed the Board:

"I attended a meeting of starving workingmen in Union Square this morning, and was chosen one of a Committee to present their demand to you, who ought to be in sympathy with us. We have come here, at the head of a procession that is waiting outside for your answer, to demand work and pay for doing it. Since our coming one of your number has told me that you have done all within your power; but if you haven't the power it is time you took it. If you do not give them the means of earning food I am instructed to say that they will take it. They are law-abiding citizens, and will submit to everything—except starvation. They demand that you shall not let them starve, and it is an honest demand. It is a disgrace and a shame for you to say that you haven't the power. It is your duty to make work for these men. Why, I can't see how you are allowed to sit here. If I could wield the power of the workingmen, you wouldn't sit here five minutes after refusing their demand. The Commissioners that you create insult us with placards telling us that they have no work to give. The workingmen won't allow this if you do. If you represent the working people, do what they demand. If you don't do it, look out for the consequences."

NO ANSWER OBTAINABLE.

Mr. Banks had spoken with warmth and without in any degree softening by his tone the threats implied in his words. He walked back to his seat, and was applauded by the rest of his Committee.

"To reply would not be decorous," said Assistant Alderman Clancy; "but I am in favor of calling the attention of the Park Commissioners to this matter. I move that we, as a Committee of the Whole, report progress."

"We demand a reply," persisted Mr. Maguire, rising excitedly.

Mr. Clancy's motion prevailed, however, and the Board went on with other business. The Committee, still escorted by Capt. Leary, went to the Mayor's office, where they were told that Mr. Havemeyer was out, and there was no telling when he would be in. Next they went to the office of Mr. Pinckney, the Clerk of the Common Council, to learn where the ordinances calling for labor had stuck. Mr. Pinckney said that he was willing to give them any information which he could command, and spread out his records on a desk. It was found that the Mayor had vetoed an ordinance involving work on Riverside avenue and Morningside Park, on the ground that technical irregularities made it doubtful whether the assessments could be collected. The Committee were mainly inquisitive about improvements in Eighth avenue, from Fifty-ninth to One Hundred and Fortieth street, to cost about $2,000,000, and for which an ordinance had been passed by the Aldermen. A long search through the minutes showed that the ordinance was originally passed by the Assistant Aldermen, with a clause providing that the work should be done "by the day, or in such other manner as the Commissioners may elect." The Corporation Attorney decided that the ordinance should have fixed the manner of employing the men, in accordance with the requirements of the charter, which says that no discretion shall be left to the Commissioners. Then the Aldermen passed the ordinance so amended as to avoid the legal difficulty. The Assistant Aldermen, however, refused to concur in the amendment, and with them the measure lies tabled.

AN UNSATISFACTORY REPORT.

Having decided that the Assistant Aldermen were responsible for the delay in employing more men on the public works, the Committee passed back through the lines of policemen to the steps. The crowd had endured the hour of delay with tolerable patience, and now pressed forward to hear the report. Mr. Maguire read the result of their search of the records, and charged the Assistant Aldermen with responsibility for the lack of work.

"I told them what your demands were," added Mr. Banks, "and that if they didn't give you work you would do something for yourselves. They tried to smooth the matter over, and bamboozle us, but the real truth is they have done nothing for us, and I don't believe they will. But I don't believe there is a man in this crowd who will let his family starve."

At this there were cries of "Let's chuck 'em out," and the like. One man shouted "Let's go for old Andy Green."

"Do you know what Oliver Cromwell did?" said Mr. Brophy, one of the Committee of Five; "He just cleaned the rascals out of the British House of Parliament, and we ought to follow his example here. We ought to go in and throw those whelps out of the windows."

This was loudly cheered, but nobody seemed inclined to lead. The Committee went away, and a part of the crowd followed them. The remainder lingered a short time, but at half-past 12 o'clock the park was quiet, and the police marched off to their precincts.

In the meantime rumors of an impending riot had circulated throughout the city, and at the Police Central Office action was deemed necessary to frustrate an outbreak. Capt. McCullagh and 400 police had at half-past 11 o'clock taken possession of Union Square. After dispersing the few loungers, he left a squad with orders to hold the ground and prevent any further gathering. The meeting of the forenoon had been held without police permission.

THE SEVENTEENTH WARD MEETING.

At a meeting of the workingmen of the Seventeenth Ward last evening, a committee was appointed to assist in the great demonstration next Thursday, their purpose being to march in vast numbers to the City Hall and demand work at the hands of the authorities. The meeting resolved not to eat the bread of idleness, but to demand work and the enforcement of the eight-hour law and the abolition of the contract system. They further resolved that if the Government would not give them work they would, through their Committee of Safety, supply themselves with the necessaries of life and send the bills to the City Treasurer for payment. They also demanded a reduction of 25 per cent on rents, and the suspension of rents to the unemployed until the 1st of May.

LINCOLN'S BIRTHPLACE.

Some Incidents and Facts Never Before Published—Thomas Linkhorn's Abrupt Courtship of Widow Johnson—The Historical Old House—Capt. Haycraft's Memory.

A correspondent of the Louisville *Commercial*, writing from Elizabethtown, Ky., under date of Dec. 30, sends the following statement of Capt. Haycraft, detailing many unpublished incidents in the life of Lincoln and exploding the story of Mr. Lincoln's illegitimacy:

"I was born in this town 14th August, 1795, and have a good memory of persons and things as they existed in "days of auld lang syne." I knew Thomas Lincoln well. He was universally called Linkhorn—I suppose through ignorance of his real name. Some time in the year 1806, or about that time, he was married to Miss Nancy Hanks, and when married and before that time he lived in Elizabethtown. In the year 1807 his first child (a daughter) was born.

"Some time between 1807 and 1807 he left town with his wife and child and settled near Buffalo, Larue County, about four miles from Hodgenville, then in Hardin County. It was then called Hodgen's Mill, and is now in Larue County, at which place Abraham Lincoln, late President, was born. But, to put the whole matter at rest, I quote from a letter written by Abraham Lincoln to myself, now in my possession, dated Springfield, Ill., May 28, 1860: 'In the main you are right about my history. My father was Thomas Lincoln, and Mrs. Sallie Johnson was his second wife. You are mistaken about my mother. Her name was Nancy Hanks. I was not born in Elizabethtown, but my mother's first child, a daughter, was. I was born Feb. 12, 1809, near where Hodgenville now is, then in Hardin County. I do not think I ever saw you, though I know very well who you are—so well that I recognized your handwriting on opening your letter before I saw the signature. My recollection is that Ben Helm was first Clerk, that you succeeded him, that Jack Thomas and Wilson Fairleigh graduated in the same office, and that your handwritings were all very similar. Am I right? My father has been dead near ten years, but my stepmother, Mrs. Johnson, is still living.'

"The second wife of Thomas Lincoln was originally Miss Sallie Bush, daughter of Christopher and Hannah Bush, was raised in Hardin County, half a mile from Elizabethtown. She was married to Daniel Johnson on the 13th day of March, 1806, and lived in Elizabethtown, where Johnson died early in April, 1814, of what was then called cold plague. I sat by his bedside several nights during his illness, and one morning on returning home, which was the 4th of April, I found snow on the ground four inches deep and the peach trees in bloom, which attracted my attention and caused me to note the time. The widow, Mrs. Johnson, continued to live in Elizabethtown until the 2d day of December, 1819.

"Thomas Lincoln moved with his family to Indiana. I do not know the time of his removal, but in 1819 he lost his first wife there, and on the 1st day of December of that year he returned to this place and inquired for the residence of the Widow Johnson. She lived near the Clerk's office. I was Clerk, and informed him how to find her. He was not slow to present himself before her, when the following courtship occurred: He said to Mrs. Johnson, 'I am a lone man and you are a lone woman. I have knowed you from a girl, and you've knowed me from a boy, and I have come all the way from Indiana to ask if you will marry me right off, as I have no time to lose.' To which she replied, 'Tommy Lincoln, I have no objection to marrying you, but I cannot do it right off, for I owe several little debts which must first be paid.' The gallant old gentleman promptly said, 'Give me a list of the debts.' The list was furnished and the debts paid the same evening. The next morning, Dec. 2, 1819, I issued the license, and the same day they were married, bundled up and started for home, where the new wife added much to the comfort of the establishment, and took great interest in the training and education of her step-son Abraham.

"Thomas Lincoln was a hale, hearty-looking man, of medium height, heavy and square-built, rather clumsy in his gait, had a kind-looking face, was a moderate good house-carpenter, some of his work remaining to this day in the neighborhood, quite illiterate, and was regarded as a very honest man.

"Nancy Hanks was a rather low-set, heavy-built woman, without education, as in her day opportunities for learning were few; indeed, book-learning was not in high repute, and she was considered about on a par with the ordinary class or circle in which she moved.

"Mrs. Johnson, formerly Sallie Bush, was, tall, slender built woman, quite good looking, and was taken in those days to be quite a graceful, gay lady; was very neat, and was thought to have been a good match for Thomas Lincoln.

"The house in which Thomas Lincoln lived in this place stood on the bank of an old mill race, was built of rough logs slightly hewn, and was about fourteen feet square. After it was abandoned by him, it was moved below the bridge and made a slaughter-house; in course of time was removed still lower down the creek and again used for same purpose, and afterward it was removed back to very near the spot it originally occupied on the bank of the mill race, a few logs added, and then used for a stable. After Abraham Lincoln's election to the Presidency the house suffered many assaults of the saw and axe, and portions of it were carried to New York as relics."

Such is the statement furnished me by Capt. Haycraft. In addition I asked him how about the record of Thomas Lincoln's marriage to Nancy Hanks. He replied: "I could never find any record of the marriage, but I accounted for the absence of it from the fact that no record was kept in those days, the clerks depending on the ministers to return the license, and they were often men who were very illiterate, and perhaps never knew that they should be returned. And again, if returned, they were liable to be misplaced, as they were generally kept in a bread-tray or some like vessel for convenience; and, again, it would have been impossible for them to have lived so long together, improperly, without the community knowing it, when there were about 150 people living here at that time."

FATAL CAT-BITE.

Terrible Death After Six Months' Poisoning of the Blood.

From the New York Sun, Jan. 2.

Mr. James Raymond died at his residence, 181 Gold street, Brooklyn, at 5 o'clock yesterday morning, of hydrophobia. Six months ago, while stroking the back of a cat, the treacherous creature suddenly turned and bit him severely in the hand. The wound was dressed, and Mr. Raymond experienced no serious inconvenience from it until last Tuesday. About noon of that day he became sick at his place of business, Maiden lane and Water street. He discovered an obstruction in his breathing, and had severe pains in the head. For a time he was unwilling to believe that anything serious ailed him, but he was compelled to quit his work and go home, where he arrived at 4 o'clock. He sent for a physician, who decided that the ailment was congestion of the left lung, and prescribed for the patient with that view. The next morning, however, when the doctor called, Mr. Raymond was much worse, and his symptoms could not be accounted for on the hypothesis of congestion of the lungs. Inquiry elicited the fact about the cat bite, and the doctor was then satisfied that he had a case of hydrophobia to treat. This conclusion received a fearful confirmation about 12 o'clock. Mr. Raymond had then a terrible paroxysm, lasting more than an hour, in which he frothed at the mouth, expressed the greatest horror at everything liquid, and required the services of six strong men to prevent his harming himself or others. This paroxysm was succeeded by others, none of which were so violent. At one time he begged his attendants to release him for a few minutes, and, as he was then comparatively quiet, they did so. He seized the opportunity to rush to a closet where there was a bottle of laudanum. He got the bottle into his hands, but it was taken from him before he could make him use of it. Six physicians were with him on Wednesday evening and night. They kept him inhaling chloroform, and injected morphine epidermically. This treatment seemed to alleviate his sufferings, and for two or three hours before life was extinct he was comparatively calm. After midnight an Episcopal minister baptized him and administered the sacrament, the dying man being able to make the proper responses. His last moments were quite peaceful. Shortly before he expired he said that he would prefer death a thousand times to the agony of another paroxysm. Mr. Raymond had been married about two years, and leaves a young wife and child. He was 22 years and 5 months old.

—Much interest has been created in all sections of the country by the report read at a recent session of the French Academy, concerning the anti-miasmatic influences of the eucalyptus tree. Robert D. Craig, of Pittsburgh, Pa., now sojourning in Jacksonville, has recently received a number of plants from the Agricultural Department at Washington, which have been distributed among some of the most intelligent farmers for experimental purposes. A letter accompanying the plants expresses the belief that the soil and climate of Florida are favorable for the growth of this remarkable production.—*Tallahassee Floridian.*

DEATHS.

EDDY—Jan. 6, of consumption, Kate Arvilla, fourth daughter of N. H. and D. T. Eddy, aged 19 years and 4 months.

Funeral from 189 North Western-av., at 10½ a. m., Thursday, 8th.

HARRIS—In Chicago, Jan. 5, of pneumonia, Allen Longmore, wife of George Harris, in her 32d year; a native of Inverness, Scotland.

☞ Canada papers please copy.

MORRIS—Jan. 7, at 1 o'clock p. m., Mrs. Mary Morris, beloved wife of Wm. C. Morris, aged 28 years.

Funeral from her late residence 84 West Indiana-st., on the 9th inst., to Calvary by cars. Friends of the family are invited.

☞ Pittsburgh papers please copy.

TAYLOR—On Sunday, Jan. 4, at New Orleans, Mrs. Esther L. Taylor, of consumption, widow of the late N. B. Taylor, of Chicago, and daughter of the late E. F. Calkins, of Rock Island, Ill.

Remains will be brought to Chicago. Funeral notice hereafter.

SPENCE—Jan. 7, May, wife of Thomas Spence, at her late residence 173 East Adams-st.

Will be buried at Calvary on the 9th inst. Friends are specially invited. Carriages to depot.

AUCTION SALES.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS, NO. 108 MADISON-ST., (Between Dearborn and Clark.)

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, FURNISHING GOODS, BOOTS, SHOES, BUFFALO OVERS, Rubbers, Glove Gauntlets, &c., On THURSDAY, Jan. 8, at 10 o'clock, at 108 Madison-st.

FIXTURES AND FITTINGS OF A RESTAURANT, AT 39 NORTH WELLS-ST., AT AUCTION, On FRIDAY, Jan. 9, at 10 o'clock. The whole comprises Chairs, Tables, Table Cutlery, Plated Ware, Crockery, Glass, Table Linen, Stoves, &c. Also, a Van Range, with furniture complete, cost $150; a Gas Stove, cost $40. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

1,000 LOTS OF HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS And General Merchandise Will be sold at our REGULAR SATURDAY SALE, at 108 Madison-st., ON SATURDAY MORNING, JAN. 10.

WILLIS, LONG & CO., Auctioneers and Commission Merchants, 195 and 197 Randolph-st.

BANKRUPT SALE. At Auction, On Thursday and Friday, Jan. 8 and 9, AT 10 A. M., The remaining Bankrupt Stock and Fixtures of H. LIEBENSTEIN & CO., At 213 Wabash-av. The stock consists of elegant Marble-Top Dressing Case Sets, Fine Parlor Sets, Bookcases, Office Desks, Wardrobes, and a large assortment of medium Furniture, Gas Fixtures, Stoves, Window Shades, &c. WILLIS, LONG & CO., Auctioneers.

By W. F. HODGES & CO., Auctioneers, 638 West Lake-st.

We shall continue on THURSDAY EVENING, each week, our regular sales of Choice Residence Lots At Washington Heights, Morgan Park, and other suburbs, on the very favorable terms: $10 cash, and $10 per month until paid. Mechanics should remember a good Lot is better than any Savings Bank; pays better interest, and cannot be hurt by panics. Recollect the place, 638 WEST LAKE-ST., Thursday Evening each week. W. F. HODGES & CO.

By ELISON, POMEROY & CO. Regular Friday's Sale. FRIDAY MORNING, Jan. 9, at 9½ o'clock, large stock of New and Second-hand Furniture, Carpets, Bedding, Blankets, Wardrobes, Lounges, Stoves, Crockery, Glassware, Platedware, and General Merchandise. ELISON, POMEROY & CO., 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

By TAYLOR & HARRISON. On Friday, Jan. 9, at 9 1-2 o'clock, 800 Pairs Ladies', Misses', and Children's SHOES, All first-class sewed work, and in perfect order. Also, large line of Hamburg Edgings and Insertions, in close invoices, and stock of Shirts and Drawers, Hosiery, Scarfs, Velveteens, Fancy Goods, &c., which will positively be sold. TAYLOR & HARRISON, Auctioneers, 204 and 206 East Madison-st.

VOLUME 27.

OCEAN STEAMS[HIPS]. NEW YORK TO C... The South Wales Atlantic Steamship... First-class, Full-powered, Clyde-built... sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf... ANDES, chartered Jan. 24. | GLAMO... DELTA ... Feb. 7. | PEMB... Carrying goods and passengers at th... all parts of the United States and Cana... Bristol Channel, and all other points in... These steamships, built expressly for... vided with all the latest improvements f... convenience of CABIN AND STEERAGE PA[SSENGERS]... First Cabin... Second Cabin... Steerage... Prepaid Steerage certificates from Ca... Drafts for £1 and upwards. For further particulars, apply in Ca... pany's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, ... ARCHIBALD BAXTER & C...

ANCHOR L[INE]. Sailing twice a week from New York... sengers to all parts of Great Britain, Ire... Europe, and the Mediterranean. Cabi... age. British and Irish ports east, $32;... cial ports same as other regular lines... U. S. currency. Apply for full inform... pany's offices, No. 7 Bowling Green, New... corner LaSalle and Madison-sts., Chicago. HENDERSON BROTHE[RS].

NATIONAL L[INE]. NOTICE.—This Company takes the ris... to $500,000 in gold) on each of its ste... passengers the best possible guara... avoidance of danger at sea. The most southerly route has alway... this Company to avoid ice and headlands... To LIVERPOOL and QUEENSTO[WN]... Nos. 44 and 47, North River, New York... Spain ... Jan. 3 | Greece... Canada ... Jan. 10 | Italy... Egypt ... Jan. 17 | ... For London (direct) every fo... Cabin Passage, $70, $80, and... Steerage, $29 Curre[ncy]. Return tickets at reduced rates. Pa... or from German and Scandinavian po... The Steamships of this line are the larg... Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland, and... Northeast corner Clark and Randolph-st... Sherman House), Chicago. WILLIAM... General Western Agent.

STATE LI[NE]. NEW YORK TO GLASGOW, LIV[ERPOOL, BEL]FAST AND LONDONDER[RY]. These elegant new Clyde-built steam... Pier 36, North River, as fol... STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA... STATE OF VIRGINIA... STATE OF GEORGIA... And every alternate Saturday therea... sengers at through rates to all parts of G... Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark,... Drafts for £1 and upwards. For freight or passage apply to AUST[IN]... CO., Agents, 72 Broadway. Steerage Passage Office, No. 45 Broad...

FINANCIAL. Allen, Stephens [& Co.], DOMESTIC BANK[ERS], 25 PINE-[ST.], NEW YORK. Organized for the business of out-of-... Bankers exclusively, to whose business... unusual attention will be given. Do NO stock business and do NOT a[ccept]... accounts. Four per cent interest on deposits.

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Loans on Real [Estate]. We can make one or two loans of $10,00... term of years on good improved busine... property in the city. BAIRD & ...

NEW PUBLICATI[ONS]. The First American [Edition] OF Mr. WILKIE CO[LLINS'S] ENTITLED THE DEAD AL[IVE]. SPECIAL NOTI[CE]. Owing to the large advance orders rece... quiring over THREE ENTIRE EDITION[S]... demand, the issue of "THE DEAD A[LIVE]"... postponed until Wednesday or Thursd[ay]... 5,000 copies will be issued to supply... public. One volume, 16mo. Cloth, Illustrat[ed]... Paper, Sixty Cents. For sale at all Bookstores. Sent postpai[d]... SHEPARD & C[O.], Publishers, Boston.

PRINTERS. STATIONE[RS]. BLANK BOO[KS], STATIONERY and PRINTING furnishe[d] at fair prices, by J. M. W. JO[NES], 104 AND 106 MADISON...

DISSOLUTION NOT[ICES]. DISSOLUTIO[N]. The copartnership heretofore existing... name of DAMON, TEMPLE & CO., ... day dissolved by mutual consent. Geo... sign in liquidation. DANIEL ... JOSEPH S... ALBERT ... GEORGE ... Chicago, Jan. 1, 1874. JOEL E. ...

DISSOLUTIO[N]. NOTICE.—The copartnership heretof... tween J. E. Wight and A. E. Stevens, ... name of WIGHT & STEVENS, is diss... consent. Chicago, Jan. 1, 1874. J. E. ... A. E. ... Having purchased the stock and accou... & Stevens, I will continue the Leaf Toba... their old stand, 138 Lake-st.

DISSOLUTIO[N]. CHICAGO... The copartnership heretofore existing... designed has this day been dissolved by... The business will be continued by C. G... will pay all liabilities of, and is authorize... receipt for all accounts due the late firm. C. H. S... C. G. ...

STOCKHOLDERS' ME[ETING]. Office Chicago Gas Light &... CHICAGO... The annual meeting of the Stockhold... pany will be held at the office of the C... Dearborn-st., on MONDAY, Jan. 12, be... of 3 and 4 p. m., at which time an electi... for nine Directors to serve the ensuing y... transaction of such other business as m... the meeting. JAS. K. BU...

NOTIC[E]. CHICAGO... The annual meeting of the Stockholde... National Bank, for the election of Direc... suing year, will be held at the Banking O... the 13th day of January, 1874, between th... 12 o'clock. JAS. McK. SANG...

SOCIETY MEETIN[GS]. NOTIC[E]. All Dry Goods Merchants of Southwest... Side are respectfully invited to attend... held at the Turner Hall, on West Twelft... DAY) evening, for the purpose of genera... organization.

PROFESSIONAL. DR. HENRY O... OCULIST AND AURIST, 127 South Cl... St., Operating Surgeon for deafness, bli... diseases and deformities of the Eye and E... Stock of artificial eyes in the West.